The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7655. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

DEATH OF THE PAYNE CAUCUS BILL.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE HOUSE OPPOSED TO IT—ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE—ANY CHANGE IN THE RESUMPTION ACT IMPROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Last Monday the House voted upon the unconditional repeal of the section of the Resumption act which fixes the date at which it shall go into complete operation. The vote on the motion to suspend rules was 109 to 108, being one majority, while two-thirds are required. It was easy to see at that time, and it was so stated, that a safe majority of the House, when the absentees were reckoned with those who voted, was against the repeal of the clause. Mr. Payne, to neutralize that vote, attempted a week ago to offer his bill agreed upon by t e Democratic caucus and get a vote upon it. Not succeeding at that time, he made the effort again to-day, and obtained an expression of the House as to the desirability of still further nursing the bantling which the Democratic caucus had at length produced after so many incubations. Mr. Payne must have been a little surprised when he found that the vote was only 81 in its favor to 156 against it. Two-thirds were required to suspend the rules, and only a little more than one-third responded in favor of the proposition. The votes in favor of the Payne bill were only thirteen more than it received in full Democratic caucus. All of the eighty-one who voted for it were Democrats. Between sixty and seventy Democrats voted against the bill, and all the Republicans present are also recorded in the negative. The eighty-one votes in favor of the bill appear to be pretty well scattered over the country, showing that now and then a Democrat who cared nothing for the bill, or whose constituents cared nothing for it, voted aye simply because it came from the caucus. The negative vote was largely made up of the extreme soft-money men and the radical hard-money men, some Republicans of easy tendencies on this question voting nay because they regarded it as a somewhat partisan question. It is pretty hard to say what effect the defeat of the bill will have beyond the probable destruction of all further attempts to pass a currency bill. The defeat may, however, have the opposite effect, and drive together into the support of some other measure the Democratic majority. Mr. Payne did not expect a two-thirds vote for his bill, but if it had received a majority he would have introduced it into the House in the regular way, and it would have been pressed to a speedy vote. It is now buried too deep for the most skillful resurrectionist, and several recent votes on the currency, taken together, indicate that it is extremely improbable that any feature of the Resumption act can be changed by a majority of the House. The vote of the Democrats in caucus on the question of unconditional repeal was 42 yeas to 68 nays. On the Payne bill it was 68 to 48.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

TEMPER OF THE SENATE ON THE CONSULAR BILL—THE SILVER-CURRENCY BILL—THE CONFERENCE ON THE WEST POINT BILL—CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was before the Senate to-day as the regular order of business, and there was considerable temper manifested on t e part of several of the Senators during the discussion of the Senate Committee's amendments to the House bill. The bill coming from the Senate Appropriations Committee, is substantially the bill of last year, and is framed in accordance with the law. The House amendments of existing statutes are entirely ignored. The discussion of to-day seems to point to a stubborn resistance on the part of the Senate to the wholesale reductions made by the House, and Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, showed the spirit of the opposition when he said that he would never consent to the passage of such bills as were being prepared by the House if there were no appropriations made for the next fiscal year. This seemed to be the spirit of Messrs. Edmunds, Morrill of Maine, and others who spoke on the Republican side, and even the Democratic Senators are not a unit upon this bill as it comes from the House. The fact about this bill is that last year the entire diplomatic service was revised, and the State Department was reorganized so that its business is done in the most orderly and systematic manner. Before Mr. Fish came in, the Department was managed with less system than any department in Washington, and now, by law, it is the most perfectly organized, the expenses not being much increased. The proposition of the Democrats is to strike down this well-considered organization and set affairs all adrift. The ultimate effect must be a loss that cannot be estimated.

The bill making an appropriation to supply the deficiency in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and providing for the issue of silver coins to take the place of fractional currency, was considered in the House to-day and led to a long debate. Mr. Garfield made an able and exhaustive speech in favor of issuing silver coins, replying to the argument made by Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, against the bill. A number of amendments were proposed, and are pending. The bill will be taken up again to-morrow, when the amendments will be considered in turn under the five minutes' rule. The friends of the bill are reasonably confident of their ability to pass it substantially as reported.

The Conference Committee on the differences between the two houses on the Military Academy bill met to-day, but did not conclude their labors. The only real point in controversy is the pay of civilian Professors. The House fixed the pay at $3,000 and $3,500, respectively for the two grades of Professors, leaving out the allowances for longevity pay. The Senate inserted a clause appropriating $6,800 for additional pay for length of service. There was a stubborn contest over this allowance, neither side yielding. The Senate amendments allowing additional pay to First and Second Lieutenants detailed as instructors was not agreed upon by the conference, but the indications are that the Senate Committee will yield and allow the amendments to be stricken out. A compromise was effected touching the band, the conference agreeing to provide for a band of thirty-two pieces. This leaves the band as it was prior to last year, when an amendment was added to the deficiency appropriation increasing the band to forty pieces. The Senate Committee recedes from the Senate amendment appropriating $8,000 for sewerage. The other differences were unimportant, and were reconciled. The conference will meet again to-morrow.

The Committee on Appropriations to-day unanimously agreed to report a bill appropriating $40,000 for the examination and appraisement of foreign goods arriving at Philadelphia for the Centennial Exhibition. This appropriation is made necessary by reason of the large number of packages arriving at Philadelphia for the Exposition, and was recommended by Secretary Bristow.

The President sent to the House to-day a message, calling attention to the inadequacy of the appropriation made last year to the Commissioners charged with the exhibition to be made by the Executive Department at the Centennial. A detailed report by the Commissioners accompanies the message. There was an appropriation of $505,000 made last year, out of which $125,000 had to be expended for a suitable building. The Commissioners ask for an additional appropriation of $590,000, and say that amount is necessary in order to make a creditable display on the part of the Government. Last week when this subject was before the Committee on Appropriations the appropriation was negatived by a vote of 6 to 3. In consequence of this negative action of the committee, Randall had the President's Message referred to the Committee on the Centennial Celebration.

THE MISSION TO GREAT BRITAIN.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE ON MR. DANA'S NOMINATION—A WARM CONTROVERSY AND THE DECISION STILL IN DOUBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Senate went into executive session to-day shortly after 4 o'clock and contined the session for an hour or more. A few unimportant nominations were first considered and then Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, called up the adverse report of the Committee on Foreign Relations upon the nomination of Mr. Dana as Minister to England. He explained the reasons for the adverse report, setting forth the charges against Mr. Dana with considerable minuteness. He spoke at some length, and with bitterness, the letter of Mr. Dana as to the former action of the committee being the moving cause. Mr. Cameron seemed to regard the letter as a personal affront as well as an insult to every member of the committee, and was strongly in earnest in his opposition to the confirmation. Mr. Frelinghuysen followed Mr. Cameron in a strong appeal in behalf of Mr. Dana. He demonstrated the fallacy of the charges against him, and rather justified than otherwise the letter of Mr. Dana, which displeased Mr. Cameron so. Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Dawes also spoke warmly for Mr. Dana, their effort being mainly to show the injustice of the charges against Mr. Dana. All three of the speakers last named were plied with numerous questions from both sides of the House, and it became very evident during the discussion that, while there are some Democratic Senators favorably inclined to vote for Mr. Dana, there is a strong feeling against him. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, is especially inimical to him, and will, it is said, use all his influence to defeat the confirmation. It is evident that the Democrats hold the balance of power in this matter, and it is only a question whether or not any considerable number of them will assist the strong Republicans in confirming Mr. Dana. At least two more executive sessions will be consumed by the discussion. The adjournment to-day cut off Mr. Boutwell in the middle of his speech.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

THE RESOLUTIONS FOR AN INVESTIGATION BY THE SENATE DISCUSSED AND LAID OVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGNON, March 27.—The Senate had a more animated session to-day than on any recent occasion. At the close of the morning hour Senator Morton called up his resolution to investigate the late election in Mississippi, and insisted upon its being considered. Mr. Christiancy submitted a substitute for Mr. Morton's proposition which was so nearly like his own that Mr. Morton accepted it, and Mr. Christiancy read a set speech in favor of its adoption. Mr. Cooper demanded the regular order, and after considerable talk the Mississippi resolutions were postponed by a vote of 31 to 26, Sherman, Dawes, Sargent, Howe, and Windom, Republicans, voting with the Democrats. This vote cannot be considered a test vote, however, upon the resolutions. They may probably come up to-morrow, and be debated at length, Mr. Bayard making the opening speech on the Democratic side.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

PENDLETON'S MYSTERIOUS MANUSCRIPT—A DEFENSE OR A CONFESSION—IMPEACHMENT OF BELKNAP TO BE REPORTED TO-DAY—THIRD-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Mr. Pendleton is still in Washington. He is now principally employed in carrying around a large roll of manuscript, which he reads to prominent Democrats supposed to have some sympathy with himself and with the cause of the party. To-day he read it to Senator Stevenson, who looked very wise and very much interested, not to say anxious. He afterward transported the roll to the House, and it was evidently made the subject of very grave and serious conversation between Pendleton, Clymer, and Sayler, a Democratic member from Cincinnati. The nature of this great document is not yet disclosed to the public, but from the care that is taken of it and the character of the politicians to whom it is confidentially communicated, it is evident that something is prepared which is intended soon to be laid before the country. It is most probable that Mr. Pendleton is about to vindicate his shattered reputation, or it may be he intends a public confession.

The committee investigating the District real estate pool claim to be on the scent of something interesting and important, and to the end that they may find it the committee will to-morrow ask for an enlargement of their powers, and will on to-morrow or Wednesday examine Charles A. Eldredge, an ex-Democratic member from Wisconsin. It is said that he will tell all he knows about the operations of the pool, which is a good deal, and it is thought that his testimony will relieve Mr. Kilbourn to such an extent that he will purge himself of contempt at once.

The House to-day adopted a resolution to hold night sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week until the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriations shall be completed.

The Subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary met to-night and agreed to report to-morrow articles of impeachment against Ex-Secretary Belknap to the full committee. The full committee will probably make a report to the House to-morrow or Wednesday. The subcommittee examined Gen. Hedrick, but the character of his testimony is not made public.

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported to the Senate to-day a bill fixing the rate on third-class matter. The main provisions of the bill have already been printed in these dispatches. On all third-class matter, except newspapers and magazines, the postage under this bill is to be: For one thousand miles or less, one cent per ounce; for over one thousand miles, two cents for each ounce. On transient newspapers the postage is reduced to one cent for three ounces or each fractional part thereof, for any distance, instead of one cent per ounce as at present. All mail matter is to be prepaid as at present. The bill is likely to be materially amended, and there will undoubtedly be an attempt to revive, in a measure, upon this bill, the franking privilege for members and Senators, and the heads of departments, the attempt being based on the allegation that the system of stamps used by the departments has proved more expensive than the franking of public business.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The House bill to amend section 190 of the Revised Statutes, reported adversely from the Senate Judiciary Committee and indefinitely postponed by the Senate to-day, proposed to extend the provisions of that section to persons employed in the Patent Office, and prohibit them as well as the employes of other departments from prosecuting any claim against the Government within two years after ceasing to hold office. The committee express the opinion that the bill is not demanded by the public service, as no claims against the United States originate in the Patent Office, and, moreover, it would be retroactive, as the law in question was enacted in 1872.

The Secretary of War has sent a communication to the House of Representatives, inclosing a letter from the Commissary General of Subsistence, asking for an early appropriation of $300,000 on account of the subsistence of the Army for the fiscal year commencing July 1 next, to purchase supplies for the remote posts in Arizona, New-Mexico, Texas, Montana, and Dakota during the months of April and May, in order to reach those posts early in the Summer.

The Grand Jury to-day found an indictment against Hallet Kilbourn under the Revised Statutes, page 17, sections 102, 103, and 104, for refusing to testify before the committee of the House of Representatives. The indictment covers twenty-four pages of foolscap paper. This affords an opportunity of bringing him into court on a warrant, when his bail will be fixed.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

REPORTED FRAUDS BY A FORMER AGENT—AN EX-COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IMPLICATED.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, consisting of Representatives Wilshire, Page, and Boone, to-day examined Beaulieu, an educated Chippewa, who testified that E. P. Smith, while agent of that tribe, before he became Commissioner of Indian Affairs, purchased scrip of the half-breed Indians, and paid for it in goods purchased by the Government, acting as the agent of the firm of Loring & Fletcher, of Audubon, who resided on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who were using the scrip for the purpose of buying valuable pine lands in their section of the country. While acting as Commissioner, Mr. Smith sent out a Miss Cook as his clerk to obtain vouchers for the purpose of settling his accounts as Indian Agent. Miss Cook, in order to obtain such vouchers, attended the councils of the Indians, and obtained them by false representations. When Mr. Smith was before the Subcommittee, previous to leaving for Africa, he denied the truth of similar charges, but the Indian witness to-day testified with an apparent sense of honesty.

THE POSTAL CONTRACT FRAUDS.

STATEMENT OF GOV. D. P. THOMPSON, OF IDAHO—THE KELTON, UTAH, AND DALLES ROUTE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The House Committee on Post Offices to-day heard a statement of Gov. D. P. Thompson, of Idaho. He said the recent testimony of Mr. Barlow was calculated to injure him unless his transaction with Barlow should be explained. He testified that in March, 1874, he bid for carrying the mails between Kelton, Utah, and the Dalles, in Oregon, at a rate of $123,400 per annum, but Mr. De Lacey was awarded the contract at $67,000. Mr. De Lacey commenced this service on the first day of July, and in September Mr. Thompson was informed by the department that he could take up his checks which covered the usual deposit of five per cent. required of bidders at the time of putting in their bids. A few days afterward Barlow came to his room and asked him whether he thought it possibe for De Lacey to carry the mails at as low a figure as $67,000, and in the event of De Lacey's failure, what he (Thompson) proposed to do. Thompson said he proposed to hold on and claim the bid. Barlow remarked he would sell his stock to Thompson, and the latter replied: "I will buy it at a fair price or give you my chances in the bid." This was seven or eight months after the contract was let to De Lacey and some three months before De Lacey failed. Thompson sold him his chances for $5,000, and Barlow obtained the route at $134,700. Thompson considered that while he had a claim on the Post Office Department as one of the next lowest bidders, the department had no claim on him. Six months after De Lacey commenced the service Thompson received a circular from the Post Office Department, asking whether he would take the service at his own bid should the contract be awarded to him, to which Thompson made no reply, having sold whatever interest he had in it to Barlow, as above stated. Thompson said he never had any combination with other parties, all his bids being legitimate, but legitimate bidders never had a fair chance.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

THE INVESTIGATION BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Spencer investigation was continued by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day. Henry Moore, a merchant of Montgomery, Ala., testified that he was one of the bondsmen of Internal Revenue Collector Widmer; that on the 22d of September, 1872, when he first heard of Widmer's defalcation, he talked with Senator Spencer about it, and Spencer said: "Don't be uneasy; Widmer is all right. He loaned out some money to Mr. Hinds for electioneering purposes, and he will have it in a few days." The amount was either $5,000 or $6,000. Witness testified that he had a conversation with Widmer while the latter was under arrest, and was about to relate it, when objection was made by Spencer's counsel and sustained by the committee. He further stated that it was known that Widmer had no means whatever. Park Robinson, a Republican Tax Collector and owner of a liquor store in Montgomery, Ala., testified that at Spencer's request he went to see one Ellsworth, a dissatisfied colored member of the Legislature, who was reported to have said that he "would not be driven about like a a —— horse or cattle." Had a talk with him, and told Spencer he was all right, but he [Spencer] had better go to see him. Spencer afterward told witness that he had seen Ellsworth and made everything all right. Spencer did not say how he had done it. The witness then described at considerable length his activity in the Senatorial canvass, and how he and others had exerted themselves to keep the negro members from being "gobbled up" by the Democrats, who were trying to break the quorum of the Court-house Legislature. Witness said that by simply "telling them their duty" he had often made colored men vote the Republican ticket after they had been paid silver dollars to vote on the other side. He had himself often given them money to help them along, but never for their votes. [Laughter.] Drinks were furnished freely. [Renewed laughter.] Adjourned.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—EGYPTIAN FINANCES—THE QUEEN'S TITLE—THE MARCIA GREENLEAF.

LONDON, March 27.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Samuelson, member for Banbury, questioned the Government in regard to Mr. Cave's report and Egypt's present financial condition. Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied. He said, since Mr. Cave's report was submitted to the Government, there was no reason to modify his previously expressed favorable opinion about Egyptian finances. Mr. Anderson, member for Glasgow, placed upon the notice paper a question respecting the absence of her Majesty the Queen and Lord Derby during the Parliamentary session.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Plimsoll moved an amendment to the Merchant Shipping bill, providing that every British vessel before sailing from a port of the United Kingdom must have a certificate of seaworthiness. The Government opposed the amendment on the ground that it lessened the responsibility of ship-owners. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 247 to 110.

In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice that, if the Royal Titles bill should pass its second reading, he would move an address praying the Queen to assume a title more in accordance with national history and the loyalty of her subjects than the title of Empress.

Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice leave Windsor at 3:40 this afternoon for Portsmouth. They will go to Cherbourg to-morrow in the yacht Victoria and Albert. Earl Derby, as Secretary of State, will accompany her throughout the tour.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Standard* understands there is to be no division on the second reading of the Royal Titles bill in the House of Lords. The leaders of the opposition are resolved to make a great effort to support Lord Shaftesbury's motion for an address to the Queen, praying her not to assume the title of Empress. Leading Liberals hold a meeting in St. James' Hall next Saturday to protest against the bill. A great meeting was held in Leicester last night, at which resolutions declaring against the assumption of the title of Empress were adopted.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Thomas Power, the first officer of the American ship Marcia Greenleaf, has been tried at this place for shooting two of the crew at sea on the 19th of January. He was acquitted, the shooting being declared justifiable.

THE ROYAL TITLES.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Times* this morning gives prominence to the following:

"The Marquis of Hartington will ask Mr. Disraeli to devote one day to the discussion of Mr. Fawcett's motion for an address praying the Queen not to assume the title of Empress."

It is expected that in the House of Lords the Duke of Buccleugh will second Lord Shaftesbury's motion."

STATE OF MONEY AND TRADE.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—REVIEW OF THE GRAIN MARKET.

LONDON, March 27.—The Stock Exchange to-day opened weaker than on Saturday, but there are no important fluctuations. Discounts are weaker. Some transactions have been made at two and seven-eighths. Money is in good demand at three and a half per cent. on Government collaterals, in anticipation of the requirements of the coming settlement. This evening foreign securities closed dull, and English railways firm.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says: "The tendency to improvement noticed last week has assumed the shape of a definite advance in prices, and the caution with which buyers operated lately has been succeeded by a feeling of greater confidence. This improvement is not confined to London, but is shared by all the large provincial and the majority of the Continental markets. Telegrams from Odessa report a good inquiry, with considerable shipments for Continental account. Finer weather at the end of the week had the effect of quieting the nearer foreign markets, as well as those of London and Liverpool; but we are inclined to think the lull is only temporary, in view of the probable shortness of stocks in France and Germany. Our own country markets continue scantily supplied by farmers at from two to four shillings per quarter higher. A greatly reduced quantity of English wheat apparently will be marketed during the next month or so. Feeding corn shared the revival of activity, and both barley and maize have risen. Flour has partaken of the improvement, and both here and abroad realizes higher prices."

RIO JANEIRO, March 27.—Coffee market animated; large sales for the United States; good firsts, 5,900 to 6,050 reis per ten kilos. Exchange on London, 25.

SANTOS, March 27. Coffee quiet; prices maintained; no change.

TURKEY.

THE DEFICIENCY IN THE JANUARY INTEREST—THE INSURRECTION—THE SERVIANS.

RAGUSA, March 27.—Ali Pasha, the Governor of Herzegovina, Mustapha Pasha, and Vassa Effendi, the Pacification Commissioners, and Baron Rodich, the Governor of Dalmatia, are here conferring about the method of dealing with the inhabitants of Herzegovina who have taken refuge on Austrian territory.

LONDON, March 27.—The *Times* special dispatch from Odessa says £1,250,000 is still wanting to complete the payment of the Turkish coupons due in January last. The Ottoman Bank refuses further advances. The breach between the Government and the bank is daily widening.

VIENNA, March 27.—The *Political Correspondence* (newspaper) reports that the Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs has just made the following official declaration to Prince Wrede, the Diplomatic Agent of Austria at Belgrade: The Servian Government has no intention whatever of attacking Turkey, or of impeding the work of pacification undertaken by the great powers, a course which might subject Servia to collective proceedings on the part of the great powers. Servia's military preparations are merely for the completion of her military organization. It is stated that the mission of Petrovic, the Montenegrin Foreign Minister, to Grahovo, to induce the insurgents to stop fighting and prevent foreigners from joining them, has failed.

FRANCE.

AN ELECTION ANNULLED—FRENCH WORKMEN AND THE CENTENNIAL.

VERSAILLES, March 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies the election of M. Haentjeans, Bonapartist, was annulled by a vote of 288 to 168. M. Duportail, Radical, introduced a bill authorizing a special grant of $20,000 to meet the expense of sending French workmen to the Philadelphia Exhibition.

PARIS, March 28.—J. Thirion-Montauban, Minister of San Domingo to France, is dead.

MARINE DISASTERS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE SHIP STRATHMORE—OTHER LOSSES.

LONDON, March 27.—The following details of the loss of the emigrant ship Strathmore, from this port for New-Zealand, have been received here:

The Strathmore struck the rocks among the Crozet group of islands, in the South Pacific, on the 1st of July, at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, and was wrecked immediately. Forty-four persons were drowned. The survivors saved nothing whatever, and subsisted themselves upon the rocks for six months upon the sea-birds and their eggs. When they were rescued they were much emaciated, and almost naked. Five had died there from exposure and want. The Captain of the American whaler Young Phœnix, of New-Bedford, rescued them, supplied them with clothing, and treated them with great kindness.

The brig Abby Clifford, Capt. Chase, is at Havre, having been damaged by a collision. The British bark Mary, Capt. McIntosh, which sailed to-day from Liverpool for the United States, was towed into Holyhead this afternoon in a sinking condition having been in collision.

MOSSEL BAY, Feb. 27, via MADEIRA.—The American schooner Edie Waters, Capt. Barnes, has stranded here, and will become a total wreck.

AUSTRIA.

RESIGNATION OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Times* special dispatch from Berlin states that Councilor Von Novikoff, who has been the Ambassador of Russia at Vienna since 1870, has resigned, in consequence of a misunderstanding with Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier.

SPAIN.

THE POPE DENOUNCES LIBERTY OF WORSHIP.

LONDON, March 28.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a Papal brief, addressed to the Archbishop of Toledo, denounces liberty of worship in Spain as loading the State with a great crime, and paving the way to the persecution of Catholicism.

AFRICA.

THE GORDON EXPEDITION.

LONDON, March 27.—The *Times* to-day has a special telegram from Cairo, stating that letters had been received there from Col. Gordon, dated at Fatico, on the 3d of February. The expedition is all well. Col. Gordon announced that he was coming to Cairo, and expected to reach England in October.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS STALLION.

RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN, THE MOST CELEBRATED SIRE OF TROTTING HORSES IN AMERICA, TO BE PRESERVED IN CENTRAL PARK.

MIDDLETOWN, March 27.—Rysdyk's famous stallion, Hambletonian, died at Chester last night, aged about twenty-seven years. He was the sire of the most noted and valuable trotting stock in the country.

[Rysdyk's Hambletonian was foaled May 5, 1849, at Sugar Loaf, near Chester, Orange County, N. Y. When five weeks old he was purchased with his dam for $125 by Mr. William M. Rysdyk, Mr. Jonas Seeley being the original owner. Since the time of this purchase the horse has been continuously the property of the Rysdyk family, and was at the time of his death owned by Mrs. Rysdik. When three years old the horse had been harnessed but four times. At this age he trotted at the Union Course, Long Island, in 2:48½. It was his first appearance on a track, and he was very shy of the track fence. For this reason his owner did not probably get his best speed. Hambletonian was early put to the stud. When two years old he was bred to four mares, three of which produced, and two of the colts lived to trot in 2:30. The famous Abdallah stallion, owned by Mr. Alexander, of Woodburn Farm, Kentucky, was one of these. When three years old Hambletonian had covered seventeen mares, thirteen of which produced foals. From this time he was devoted exclusively to the stud, and became the progenitor of many of the best trotting horses of America, and may be said to have done more than any other horse to improve American trotting stock. Among his most illustrious descendants are Dexter, George Wilkes, Bruno, Brunette, Major Winfield, Volunteer, Shark, the stallion Jay Gould, Florida, and Happy Medium. He was altogether the father of about fifteen hundred horses. He stood for $500 a season, and was generally limited to seventy mares. As long ago as 1866 he had netted for his owner over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and he was kept in active service until his death, earning annually nearly $30,000. Hambletonian was the son of Old Abdallah. Young Abdallah, Abdel Kader, bred in 1847 by Cornelius Davis, and Rattler, were his half-brothers. His pedigree was as follows: Hambletonian, bay horse, foaled 5th May, 1849, by Treadwell's Abdallah, dam the Charles Kent mare; second dam One Eye; third dam Silver Tail. He was a closely-inbred horse on both sides. Mr. Rysdyk, his second owner, died in 1872, and made provision in his will that Hambletonian should upon his death be stuffed and presented to the Commissioners of Central Park.]

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

TEXT OF THE BILL INTRODUCED BY MR. WILLIS, OF NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The following is the full text of a financial bill introduced by Congressman Willis, of New-York, after consultation with a number of representative men of both political parties, as a measure on which or on something similar it is believed by them that all the "friends of hard money" will unite:

A bill to restore national credit by funding the non-interest-bearing debt into bonds bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and to repeal so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875, as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all outstanding legal tenders in coin on and after Jan. 1, 1879.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare bonds of the United States, either coupon or registered, to an amount which may be found necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, said bonds to be of the denomination of $20, $50 and $100, or any multiple thereof, and are to be payable in gold at the expiration of forty years from the first day of June, A. D. 1876.

SEC. 2. That said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable in gold semi-annually.

SEC. 3. That said bonds shall be exchanged at not less than their face value into any United States legal-tender notes, on their presentation for that purpose.

SEC. 4. That said bonds shall be available for deposit in the Treasury of the United States by national banking associations as security for their circulating notes and other liabilities to the Government under the provisions of the various laws relating to national banks.

SEC. 5. That all of the legal-tender notes received in exchange for the bonds to be issued under this act shall be destroyed under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 6. That so much of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875, as provides that on and after the 1st day of January, Anno Domini 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption, be, and the same hereby is, repealed; and, further, all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

THE INDIANAPOLIS POST OFFICE CASE.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.—The case of the United States against Harry Halloway, Superintendent of the Indianapolis Post Office, who was indicted for using his influence with the Postmaster to appoint H. C. Mason repairer of mail-bags at this place, was suddenly terminated this morning after the examination of Mason, the chief witness for the Government. Gen. Browne, Assistant District Attorney, said that the Government had been aware for months of the weakness of the case, and it had only been presented to the court on account of the peculiar circumstances surrounding it, which were the high standing of the parties implicated, and the fear of charges of favoritism if the case was not presented for trial. Judge Gresham directed the jury to find for the defendant, which they did without leaving their seats. Mr. Halloway was immediately surrounded and congratulated by the large crowd in attendance.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The District Convention to-day to elect delegates to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, was controlled, to some extent, by opposition elements, and, in the opinion of a majority of the convention, did not represent the Republican voters of this District. The result was the withdrawal of a majority of the Republican delegates. Another convention will be held soon, at which delegates to Cincinnati will be elected to contest the seats of Sayles J. Bowen and A. M. Green, who were elected at to-day's convention.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF GOV. AMES.

JACKSON, March 27.—The House Managers to-day filed two additional articles of impeachment against Gov. Ames, to the effect that in consideration of $2,800 paid the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and $200 paid a member of the Legislature, Gov. Ames pardoned one Alexander Smith, sentenced to the Penitentiary for life for rape. Gov. Ames' counsel are allowed till Wednesday to make answer. Roger A. Pryor and Thomas J. Durant are the Governor's counsel.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOGOTA REPUBLIC—AN ITALIAN WAR VESSEL—A RUPTURE BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR CONSIDERED IMMINENT.

PANAMA, March 18.—An official dispatch from Bogota confirms the announcement of the election of Dr. Aquilco Parra as President of this Republic. The new President will take his seat on the 1st of April. The following have been elected "Designados," or Vice Presidents, and recognized as such by Congress: First, Dr. Santiago Perez; Second, Gen. Eliseo Neira; Third, Dr. J. M. Venyochea.

The Italian corvette Vettor Pisani arrived here on the 16th from La Union, Salvador, whither she had gone to demand reparation for the outrages committed on Italian subjects during the late massacre at San Miguel. The Government has, it is understood, agreed to pay all just claims arising out of the affair that may be brought forward. The Vettor Pisani is the first Italian war vessel that has visited the Pacific.

In Guatemala the Confederation Diet had closed its sessions without having arrived at any satisfactory results. A rupture between Guatemala and Salvador was considered imminent, and it is believed the next mail will bring news of open hostilities having commenced. The attitude of Salvador was menacing in the extreme, and for this reason Guatemala had recalled into service her disbanded soldiers to the number of 15,000 men. It is said that Salvador continues to afford an asylum to Leiva, the deposed President of Honduras, and that Guatemala has sent 1,000 men, under Marco A. Soto, into Honduras to pacify that State.

The City of New-York brings Guatemala dates to the 7th. President Barrios, with 15,000 men, had started for the frontier of Salvador, where Gonzales, President of Salvador, seemed to have prepared for a fight. An armed encounter must follow. Guatemala has ample resources both in men and money to carry on a war for many months to come. A loan of $500,000 has just been given the Government, payable in instalments of $100,000 monthly. Further sums have been offered, which, with the revenue from different sources, will in the next five months give the Government $2,000,000 to carry on the war. Salvador has only about seven thousand men under arms, and is already crippled for funds. The general opinion is that should war ensue, Guatemala must be victorious.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The elegant two-story frame house corner of Sixty-seventh street and Second avenue, Bay Ridge, Long Island, owned by the heirs of Thomas Sedgwick, and occupied by Gustav A. Fudecker, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, together with most of its contents. The house was valued at $15,000, and insured for $10,000. The loss on clothing, furniture, &c., is $3,000, and the insurance $3,000.

The loss by the burning of Claflin & Co.'s boot factory, at Hopkinton, yesterday, is not less than $200,000. There is $50,000 insurance on the building and $150,000 on machinery and stock. Two hundred and fifty persons were thrown out of employment.

The brick tenement-house No. 81 Sackett street, Brooklyn, owned by Thomas Bushnell, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The damage is estimated at $4,000, and the insurance at $5,000.

Lammen's elevator at Cedar Grove, Wis., with 10,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire on Sunday; also, an adjoining warehouse belonging to G. H. Smith. Loss $12,000, with little insurance.

A considerable portion of the business part of Blenheim, Ontario, was destroyed by fire Sunday night.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Maurice Cuvillier, wholesale grocer of Montreal, has assigned. His liabilities are large.

George P. Bellis, a young engraver, killed himself with a pistol, Sunday, at his home, in Boston.

The first shipment of goods from Toronto to the Centennial took place yesterday.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* reports that five Russian correspondents have been expelled from Croatia.

Rev. Mr. Mellin, of Albany, has been appointed to the pastorship of the Unitarian Church of Toronto.

Thirty-three of the George's fishing fleet arrived at Gloucester Sunday, averaging 15,000 codfish each and a few halibut.

The steam-ship Leipzig, which arrived at Baltimore, yesterday, brought 572 packages of goods from Bremen for the Centennial Exhibition.

The prospect for the early opening of navigation, says a dispatch from Montreal, is good. Barges and steamers are being put in readiness.

The members of the Canadian Press Association have decided to go to Philadelphia, during the Centennial, on their next annual excursion trip.

A copy of the treaty between Great Britain and Honduras for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals has been published in the official gazette of Canada.

J. Q. A. Sargent, of Manchester, contradicts the published statements that he gave ex-Secretary Belknap $12,000 to obtain contracts. He pronounces the story unqualifiedly false.

True W. Thompson, of Newmarket, N. H., has sued the Dover *Press* for $10,000 for libel, founded on a communication sent to that paper from Newmarket in December last.

The French General Transatlantic Steam-ship Company have purchased the steamer Klopstock from the Hamburg American Company. The steamer Frisia will not be purchased.

Talbott Denmead, a well-known resident of Baltimore, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the heart. Temporary insanity is supposed to have been the cause.

Thomas W. Piper, formerly sexton of the Warren Street Church in Boston, and convicted of the murder of Mabel Young in that building on the 23d of May last, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged.

The Emperor of Brazil sailed Sunday morning from Rio Janeiro for the United States. He will not touch at Bahia on account of the quarantine existing there. He will, however, touch at Pernambuco and Para.

The American Minister to Vienna, Mr. Orth, is at present in Italy with his family. He will sail from Liverpool for New-York some time in May. Mr. J. F. Delaplaine, the Secretary of Legation, will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

Joseph G. Lamb, the Norwich, Conn., ex-State Senator, and Controller of the State in 1857, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head. He was sixty-three years of age. The cause of the act is not known.

At the meeting of the miners of Kohinoor and Turkey Run Collieries at Shenandoah yesterday afternoon, no action was taken, and they have called another meeting for to-day to vote on the reduced contract prices offered.

The Berlin *Reichsanzeiger* announces that the imperial revenue for the year 1872 falls $2,800,000 short of what was anticipated. The savings effected, however, exceeded the estimates by $6,825,000, thus giving a surplus of over $4,000,000.

A freight train on the Old Colony Road jumped the track yesterday near Taunton, Mass. Thirty-five empty cars were more or less wrecked. The damage is considerable. The up and down trains are obliged to transfer passengers, owing to the debris on the track.

A gold medal, valued at $200, has been prepared for presentation to the New-York Seventh Regiment by the ex-members of that Regiment in San Francisco, to be competed for by the members of the regiment as a prize for marksmanship. It will be forwarded in a few days.

The bill to amend the act to subsidize the United States, Nictaux, and Atlantic Railway passed the second reading in the Nova Scotia House on Saturday without a division. The length of the road will be sixty-four miles, and the subsidy will be over six thousand dollars a mile.

Col. A. K. McClure, the editor, and Frank McLaughlin, the publisher of the Philadelphia *Times*, have been held to answer a charge of libel preferred against them by Nathaniel McKay. The alleged libel was contained in an article charging McKay with being connected with certain navy-yard frauds.

THE WESTERN WHISKY CASES.

CHICAGO, March 27.—In the case of Pahlman & Rush, distillers, this morning, the defense introduced a large number of prominent citizens of Chicago who have known the defendants intimately. Their testimony showed that both defendants are men of high business standing in the community. Mr. Rapp, the book-keeper of Pahlman & Rush, testified that he never knew of any illegalities of which the defendants were accused being practiced by the firm, and denied that he had ever assisted in affixing stamps which had been used. Several witnesses for the Government had stated that he had done this.

The defense called only a few more witnesses, whose testimony was not particularly significant, and then closed their case.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION CASE.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT—THE SECTION RELATING TO INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS EXPRESSED IN UNCERTAIN LANGUAGE—JUDGMENT GIVEN FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

The Supreme Court yesterday rendered an important decision in relation to the penal statute concerning inspectors of election, as follows: No. 145—*The United States, plaintiffs, vs. Hiram Reese and Matthew Foustee*, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Kentucky. Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court. This case comes here by reason of a division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court in the District of Kentucky. It presents an indictment containing four counts under sections 3 and 4 of the act of May 31, 1870, (16 Stat. 140,) against two of the Inspectors of a municipal election in the State of Kentucky for refusing to receive and count at such election the vote of William Garner, a citizen of the United States of African descent. All the questions presented by the certificate of division arose upon general demurrers to the several counts of the indictment. In this court the United States abandon the first and third counts, and expressly waive the consideration of all claims not arising out of the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution. After this concession the principal question left for consideration is whether the act, under which the indictment is found, can be made effective for punishment of inspectors of elections who refuse to receive and count the votes of citizens of the United States having all the qualifications of voters, because of their race, color, or previous condition of servitude. If Congress has not declared an act done within a State to be crime against the United States, the courts have no power to treat it as such. (United States vs. Hudson, 7 Cranch, 32.) It is not claimed that there is any statute which can reach this case unless it be the one in question. Looking then to this statute, we find its first section provides that all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election, &c., shall be entitled and allowed to vote thereat without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, &c., of the State notwithstanding. This simply declares the right without providing punishment for its violation. The second section provides for the punishment of any officer charged with the duty of furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform any act which, by the Constitution and laws of any State is made a prerequisite or qualification of voting, who shall omit to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and become qualified on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude of the applicant. This does not apply to or include the Inspectors of an election, whose only duty it is to receive and count the votes of citizens designated by law as voters who have already become qualified to vote at the election. The third section is to the effect that whenever by or under the Constitution or laws of any State, etc., any act is or shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of such citizen to perform the act required to be done, as aforesaid, shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of wrongful act or omission, as aforesaid, of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance, or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act, and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act, and any Judge, Inspector, or other officer of election whose duty it is to receive, count, &c., or to give effect to the vote of any such citizen, who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, &c., the vote of such citizen upon representation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the person or officer whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay, &c. The fourth section provides for the punishment of any person who shall by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, hinder delay, &c., or shall combine with others to binder delay, prevent, or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election. The second count in the indictment is based upon the fourth section of this act, and the fourth upon the third section. Rights and immunities created by or dependent upon the Constitution of the United States can be protected by Congress. The form and the manner of the protection may be such as Congress in the legitimate exercise of its legislative discretion shall provide. These may be varied to meet the necessities of the particular right to be protected. The Fifteenth Amendment does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one. It prevents the States, or the United States, however, from giving preference to one citizen of the United States over another on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Before its adoption this could not be done. It was as much within the power of a State to exclude citizens of the United States from voting on account of race, &c., as it was on account of age, property, or education. Now it is not. Previous to this amendment there was no constitutional guaranty against this discrimination. Now there is. It follows that the amendment has invested the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is within the protective power of Congress. That right is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise of race, color, &c. This, under the express provision of the second section of the amendment, Congress may enforce by "appropriate legislation." This leads us to inquire whether the act now under consideration is "appropriate legislation" for that purpose. The power of Congress to legislate at all upon the subject of voting at State elections rests upon this amendment. The effect of article 1, section 4 of the Constitution in respect to elections for Senators and Representatives is not now under consideration. It has not been contended, nor can it be, that the amendment confers authority to impose a penalty for every wrongful refusal to receive the vote of a qualified elector at State elections. It is only where the wrongful refusal at such an election is because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude that Congress can interfere and provide for its punishment. If, therefore, the third and fourth sections of the act are beyond that limit they are unauthorized. The third section does not in express terms limit the offense of an Inspector of Elections for which the punishment is provined to a wrongful discrimination on account of race, &c. This is conceded, but it is urged that when this section is construed with those which precede it, and to which, as is claimed, it refers, it is so limited. The argument is that the only wrongful act on the part of the officer whose duty it is to receive or permit the requisite qualification which can dispense with actual qualification under the State laws, and substitute the prescribed affidavit therefor, is that mentioned and prohibited in section 2, to wit, discrimination on account of race, &c., and that, consequently, section 3 is confined in its operation to the same wrongful discrimination. This is a penal statute, and must be construed strictly, not so strictly, indeed, as to defeat the clear intention of Congress, but the words employed must be understood in the sense in which they were obviously used. (United States vs. Wiltberger, 5 Wheat., 85.) If, taking the whole statute together, it is apparent that it was not the intention of Congress thus to limit the operation of the act, we cannot give it that effect. The statute contemplates a most important change in the election laws. Previous to its adoption the States as a general rule regulated in their own way all the details of all elections. They prescribed the qualifications of voters and the manner in which those offering to vote at an election should make known their qualifications to the officers in charge. This act interferes with this practice,

and prescribes rules not provided by the laws of the States. It substitutes, under certain circumstances, a performance wrongfully prevented for the performance itself. If the elector makes and presents his affidavit in the form and to the effect prescribed, the Inspectors are to treat this as the equivalent of the specified requirement of the State law. This is a radical change in the practice, and the statute which creates it should be explicit in its terms. Nothing should be left to construction if it can be avoided. The law ought not to be in such a condition that the elector may act upon one idea of its meaning and the Inspector upon another. The elector under the provisions of the statute is only required to state in his affidavit that he has been wrongfully prevented by the officer from qualifying. There are no words of limitation in this part of the section. In a case like this if an affidavit is in the language of the statute, it ought to be sufficient both for the voter and for the Inspector. Laws which prohibit the doing of things, and provide a punishment for their violation, should have no double meaning. A citizen should not unnecessarily be placed where, by an honest error in the construction of the penal statute, he may be subjected to a prosecution for a false oath, and an Inspector of Elections should not be put in jeopardy because he, with equal honesty, entertains an opposite opinion.

If this statute limits the wrongful act which will justify the affidavit to discrimination on account of race, &c., then a citizen who makes an affidavit that he has been wrongfully prevented by the officer, which is true in the ordinary sense of that term, subjects himself to indictment and trial if not to conviction, because it is not true that he has been prevented by such a wrongful act as the statute contemplated; and if there is no such limitation, any wrongful act of exclusion will justify the affidavit, and give the right to vote without the actual performance of the prerequisite; then the Inspector who rejects the vote, because he reads the law in its limited sense, and thinks it is confined to a wrongful discrimination on account of race, &c., subjects himself to prosecution if not to punishment, because he has misconstrued the law. Penal statutes ought not to be expressed in language so uncertain. If the Legislature undertakes to define by statute a new offense and provide for its punishment, it should express its will in language that need not deceive the common mind. Every man should be able to know with certainty when he is committing a crime, but when we go beyond the third section and read the fourth, we find there no words of limitation or reference even that can be construed as manifesting any intention to confine its provisions to the terms of the Fifteenth Amendment. That section has for its object the punishment of all persons who, by force, bribery, &c., hinder, delay, &c., any person from qualifying or voting. In view of all these facts, we feel compelled to say that, in our opinion, the language of the third and fourth sections does not confine their operation to unlawful discrimination on account of race, &c. If Congress had the power to provide generally for the punishment of those who unlawfully interfere to prevent the exercise of the elective franchise without regard to such discrimination, the language of these sections would be broad enough for that purpose. It remains now to consider whether a statute so general as this is in its provisions can be made available for the punishment of those who may be guilty of unlawful discrimination against citizens of the United States while exercising the elective franchise on account of their race, &c. There is no attempt in the sections now under consideration to provide specifically for such an offense. If the case is provided for at all it is because it comes under the general prohibition against any wrongful act or unlawful obstruction in this particular. We are, therefore, directly called upon to decide whether a penal statute enacted by Congress, with its limited powers, which provides in general language broad enough to cover wrongful acts without as well as within the constitutional jurisdiction can be limited by judicial construction so as to make it operate only on that which Congress may rightfully prohibit and punish. For this purpose we must take these sections of the statute as they are. We are not able to reject a part which is unconstitutional, and retain the remainder, because it is not possible to separate that which is unconstitutional, if there be any such, from that which is not. The proposed effect is not to be attained by striking out or disregarding words that are in the section, but by inserting those that are not now there. Each of the sections must stand as a whole, or fall altogether. The language is plain. There is no reason for construction unless it be as to the effect of the Constitution. The question then to be determined is whether we can introduce words of limitation into a penal statute so as to make it specific, when, as expressed, it is general only. It would certainly be dangerous if the Legislature could set a net large enough to catch all possible offenders and leave it to the courts to step inside and say who could be rightfully detained and who should be set at large. This would, to some extent, substitute the judicial for the legislative department of the Government. The courts enforce the legislative will, when ascertained, if within constitutional grant of power. Within its legitimate sphere Congress is supreme and beyond the control of the courts; but if it steps outside its constitutional limitations, and attempts that which is beyond its reach, the courts are authorized to, and when called upon in due course of legal proceedings, must, annul its encroachments upon the reserved power of the States and the people. To limit this statute in the manner now asked for would be to make a new law, not to enforce an old one. This is no part of our duty; we must therefore decide that Congress has not as yet provided by appropriate legislation for the punishment of the offense charged in the indictment, and that the Circuit Court properly sustained the demurrers, and gave judgment for the defendants. This makes it unnecessary to answer any of the other questions certified. Since the law which gives the presiding Judge the casting vote in cases of division, and authorizes a judgment in accordance with his opinion, (Rev. Stat. sec. 650,) if we find that the judgment as rendered is correct we need not do more than affirm. If, however, we reverse, all questions certified which may be considered in the final determination of the case according to the opinion we express should be answered. The judgment of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

Dissenting—Mr. Justice Hunt.

Mr. Justice Clifford dissented from the opinion, but concurred in the judgment.

COLORED VOTERS IN LOUISIANA.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT—AN OFFENSE WHICH WAS ONLY A BREACH OF THE PEACE—THE CASE REMANDED AND THE DEFENDANTS' DISCHARGE ORDERED.

In the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday, at Washington, a decision was rendered in the case No. 339, *The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. William J. Cruikshank, William D. Irwin, and John P. Hodnut;* in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court as follows: This case comes here with a certificate by the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana that they were divided in opinion upon a question which occurred at the hearing. It presents for our consideration an indictment containing sixteen counts, divided into two series of eight counts each, based upon section 6 of the Enforcement Act of May 31, 1870. The section is as follows: "That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his full exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such persons shall be held guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed $5,000, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years, and shall moreover be thereafter ineligible to and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States." (16 Stat., 141.) The question certified arose upon a motion in arrest of judgment after a verdict of guilty, generally upon the whole sixteen counts, and is stated to be whether the said sixteen counts of said indictment are severally good and sufficient in law, and certain charges of criminal matter indictable under the laws of the United States. The general charge in the first eight counts is that of "banding," and in the second eight that of "conspiring" together to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate Levi Nelson and Alexander Tillman, citizens of the United States of African descent, and persons of color, with the intent thereby to hinder and prevent them in their full exercise and enjoyment of rights and privileges granted and secured to them in common with all other good citizens of the United States, by the Constitution and laws of the United States. The offenses provided for by the statute in question do not consist in the mere "banding" or "conspiring" of two or more persons together, but in their banding or conspiring with the intent or for any of the purposes specified. To bring this case under the operation of this statute, therefore, it must appear that the right, the enjoyment of which the conspirators intended to hinder or prevent, was one granted or secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. If it does not so appear the criminal matter charged has not been made indictable by any act of Congress. We have in our political system a Government of the United States and a Government of each of the several States. Each one of these Governments is distinct from the others, and each has citizens of its own who owe it allegiance, and whose rights, within its jurisdiction, it must protect. The same person may be at the same time a citizen of the United States and a citizen of a State; but his rights of citizenship under one of these Governments will be different from those he has under the other. (Slaughter-house cases, 16 Wall, 74.) Citizens are the members of the political community to which they belong. They are the people who compose the community, and who, in their associated capacity, have established or submitted themselves to the dominion of a Government for the promotion of their general welfare and the protection of their individual as well as their collective rights. In the formation of a Government the people may confer upon it such powers as they choose. The Government when so formed may, and when called upon should, exercise all the powers it has for the protection of the rights of its citizens and the people within its jurisdiction, but it can exercise no other. The duty of a Government to afford protection is limited always by the power it possesses for that purpose. Experience made the fact known to the people of the United States that they required a national Government for national purposes. The separate Governments of the separate States, bound together by the articles of confederation alone, were not sufficient for the promotion of the general welfare of the people in respect to foreign nations, or for the complete protection as citizens of the confederated States; for this reason, the people of the United States, "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, secure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" to themselves and their posterity, [Const., Preamble,] ordained and established the Government of the United States and defined its powers by a Constitution, which they adopted as its fundamental law and made its rule of action. The Government thus established and defined is to some extent a Government of the States in their political capacity. It is also for certain purposes a Government of the people. Its powers are limited in number, but not in degree. Within the scope of its powers, as enumerated and defined, it is supreme and above the States; but beyond it has no existence. It was erected for special purposes and endowed with all the powers necessary for its own preservation and the accomplishment of the ends its people had in view. It can neither grant nor secure to its citizens any right or privilege not expressly or by implication placed under its jurisdiction. The people of the United States resident within any State are subject to two Governments, one State and the other National; but there need be no conflict between the two. The powers which the one possesses the other does not. They are established for different purposes, and have separate jurisdictions. Together they make one whole, and furnish the people of the United States with a complete Government, ample for the protection of all their rights at home and abroad. True, it may sometimes happen that a person is amenable to both jurisdictions for one and the same act. Thus, if a Marshal of the United States is unlawfully resisted while executing the process of the courts within a State, and the resistance is accompanied by an assault on the officer, the sovereignty of the United States is violated by the resistance, and that of the State by the breach of peace in the assault. So, too, if one passes the counterfeit coin of the United States within a State, it may be an offense against the United States and the State—the United States, because it discredits the coin; and the State, because of the fraud upon him to whom it is passed. This does not, however, necessarily imply that the two Governments possess powers, in common, or that bring them into conflict with each other. It is the natural consequence of a citizenship which owes allegiance to two sovereignties and claims protection from both. The citizen cannot complain because he has voluntarily submitted himself to such a form of Government; he owes allegiance to the two departments, so to speak, and, within their respective spheres, must pay the penalties which each exacts for disobedience to its laws. In return, he can demand protection from each within its own jurisdiction. The Government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone. Its authority is defined and limited by the Constitution; all powers not granted to it by that instrument are reserved to the States or the people. No rights can be acquired under the Constitution or laws of the United States except such as the Government of the United States has the authority to grant or secure. All that cannot be so granted or secured are left under the protection of the States.

We now proceed to an examination of the indictment to ascertain whether the several rights which, it is alleged, the defendants intended to interfere with are such as had been in law and in fact granted or secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. The first and ninth counts state the intent of the defendants to have been to hinder and prevent the citizens named, in the free exercise and enjoyment of their "lawful rights and privileges, to peaceably assemble together with each other and with other citizens of the United States for a peaceful and lawful purpose." The right of the people peaceably to assemble for lawful purposes existed long before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. In fact, it is, and always has been, one of the attributes of citizenship under a free Government. It derives its source, to use the language of Chief Justice Marshall, in Gibbons vs. Ogden, 9 Wheat., 211, from those laws whose authority is acknowledged by civilized man throughout the world; it is found wherever civilization exists; it was not there for a right granted to the people by the Constitution. The Government of the United States when established found it in existence, with the obligation on the part of States to afford it protection, as no direct power over it was granted to Congress. It remains, according to the ruling in Gibbons vs. Ogden, (9 Wheat., 203,) subject to State jurisdiction; only such existing rights were committed by the people to the protection of Congress as came within the general scope of the authority granted to the National Government. The first amendment of the Constitution prohibits Congress from abridging the right of the people to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. This, like the other amendments proposed and adopted at the same time, was not intended to limit the powers of the State Governments in respect to their own citizenship, but to operate on the National Government alone. (Barron vs. The City of Baltimore, 76 Pet., 25. T.; Lessee of Livingston vs. Moore, 7 Pet., 551; Fox vs. Ohio, 5 How., 434; Smith vs. Maryland, 18 How., 76; Withers vs. Buckley, 20 How., 90; Pervear vs. The Commonwealth, 5 Wall, 479; Twitchell vs. The Commonwealth, 7 Wall, 321; Edwards vs. Elliott, 21 Wall, 557.) It is now too late to question the correctness of this construction, as was said by the late Chief Justice, in Twitchell vs. The Commonwealth, page 325. The scope and application of these amendments are no longer subjects of discussion here. They left the authority of the States just where they found it, and added nothing to the already existing powers of the United States. The particular amendment now under consideration assumes the existence of the right of the people to assemble for lawful purposes, and protects it against encroachment by Congress. The right was not created by the amendment, neither was its continuance guaranteed except as against Congressional interference. For their protection in its enjoyment, therefore, the people must look to the States. There is where the power for that purpose was originally placed, and it has never been surrendered to the United States. The right of the people peaceably to assemble for the purpose of petitioning Congress for a redress of grievances, or for anything connected with the powers or duties of the National Government, is an attribute of national citizenship, and as such under the protection of and guaranteed by the United States. The very idea of a Government republican in form implies a right on the part of its citizens to to meet peaceably for consultation in respect to public affairs, and to petition for a redress of grievances. If it had been alleged in these counts the object of the defendant was to prevent a meeting for such a purpose, the course would have been within the statute and within the scope of the sovereignty of the United States. Such, however, is not the case. The offense, as stated in the indictment, will be made out if it be shown the object of the conspiracy was to prevent a meeting for any lawful purpose whatever. The second and tenth counts are equally defective. The right there specified is that of bearing arms for a lawful purpose. This is not a right granted by the Constitution, neither is it in any manner dependent upon that instrument for its existence. The second amendment declares that it shall not be infringed; but this, as has been seen, means no more than that it shall not be infringed by Congress. This is one of the amendments that has no other effect than to restrict the powers of the National Government, leaving the people to look for their protection against any violation by their fellow-citizens of the rights it recognizes to what is called, in the City of New-York vs. Miln, (11 Pet., 139,) "the powers which relate to merely municipal legislation," or what was perhaps more properly called "internal police," not surrendered or restrained by the Constitution of the United States. The third and eleventh counts are even more objectionable. They charge the intent to have been to deprive the citizens named, they being in Louisiana, of their respective several lives and liberty of person without due process of law. This is nothing else than alleging a conspiracy to falsely imprison or murder citizens of the United States, being within the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Louisiana. The rights of life and personal liberty are natural rights of man. To secure these rights, says the Declaration of Independence, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. The very highest duty of the States when they entered into the Union under the Constitution was to protect all persons within their boundaries in the enjoyment of these "unalienable rights" with which they were endowed by their creator. Sovereignty for this purpose rests alone with the States. It is no more the duty or within the power of the United States to punish for a conspiracy to falsely imprison or murder within a State than it would be to punish for false imprisonment or murder itself.

The Fourteenth Amendment prohibits a State from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; but this adds nothing to the rights of one citizen as against another; it simply furnishes an additional guarantee against any encroachment by the State upon the fundamental rights which belong to every citizen as a member of society, as was said by Mr. Justice Johnson in Bank of Columbia vs. Okely, (4 Wheat., 244.) It secures the individual from the arbitrary exercise of the powers of Government unrestrained by the established principles of private rights and distributive justice. These counts in the indictment do not call for the exercise of any of the powers conferred by this provision in the amendment. The fourth and twelfth counts charge the intent to have been to prevent and hinder the citizens named, who were of African descent and persons of color, in "the free exercise and enjoyment of their several rights and privileges to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings then and before that time enacted or ordained by the said State of Louisiana and by the United States, and then and there, at that time being in force in the said State and District of Louisiana aforesaid, for the security of their respective persons and property then and there at that time enjoyed at and within said State and District of Louisiana by white persons, being citizens of said State of Louisiana and the United States for the protection of the persons and property of said white citizens." There is no allegation that this was done because of the race or color of the persons conspired against. When stripped of its verbiage, the case as presented amounts to nothing more than that the defendants conspired to prevent certain citizens of the United States, being within the State of Louisiana, from enjoying equal protection of the laws of the State and of the United States. The fourteenth amendment prohibits a State from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; but this provision does not any more than the one which precedes it, and which we have just considered, add anything to the rights which one citizen has under the Constitution against another. The equality of the rights of citizens is a principle of republicanism. Every republican Government is in duty bound to protect all its citizens in the enjoyment of this principle if within its power. That duty was originally assumed by the States, and it still remains there. The only obligation resting upon the United States is to see that the States do not deny the right. This the amendment guarantees, but no more. The power of the National Government is limited to the enforcement of this guarantee. No question arises under the Civil Rights bill of April 9, 1866, (14 Stat., 27,) which is intended for the protection of citizens of the United States in the enjoyment of certain rights, without discriminating on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, because, as has already been stated, it is nowhere alleged in these counts that the wrong contemplated against the rights of these citizens was on account of their race or color. Another objection is made to these counts that they are too vague and uncertain. This will be considered hereafter in connection with the same objection to other counts. The sixth and fourteenth counts state the intent of the defendants to have been to hinder and prevent the citizens named, being of African descent and colored, in the free exercise and enjoyment of their several and respective rights to vote at any election to be thereafter by law had and held by the people in and of the said State of Louisiana, or by the people of and in the Parish of Grant aforesaid. In Minor vs. Happersett, (21 Wall., 178,) we decided that the Constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the United States have no voters of their own creation in the States. In The United States vs. Reese, just decided, we hold that the fifteenth amendment has invested the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. From this it appears that the right of suffrage is not a necessary attribute of national citizenship, but that exemption from discrimination in the exercise of that right on account of race, &c., is. The right to vote in the States comes from the States, but the right of exemption from the prohibited discrimination comes from the United States. The first has not been granted or secured by the Constitution of the United States, but the last has been. Inasmuch, therefore, as it does not appear in these counts that the intent of the defendants was to prevent these parties from exercising their right to vote on account of their race, &c., it does not appear that it was their intent to interfere with any right granted or secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. We may suspect that race was the cause of the hostility, but it is not so averred. This is material to a description of the substance of the offense, and cannot be supplied by implication. Everything essential must be charged positively, or not inferentially. The defect here is not in form, but in substance. The seventh and fifteenth counts are no better than the sixth and fourteenth. The intent here charged is to put the parties named in great fear of bodily harm, and to injure and oppress them, because being and having been in all things qualified they had voted "at an election before that time had and held according to law by the people of the said State of Louisiana, in said State, to wit, on the 4th day of November, A. D., 1872, and at divers other elections by the people of the State, also before that time had and held according to law." There is nothing to show that the elections voted at were any other than State elections, or that the conspiracy was formed on account of the race of the parties against whom the conspirators were to act. The charge, as made, is really of nothing more than a conspiracy to commit a breach of the peace within a State. Certainly it will not be claimed that the United States have the power or are required to do more police duty in the States. If a State cannot protect itself against domestic violence, the United States may, upon the call of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, lend their assistance for the purpose. This is a guarantee of the Constitution. (article 4, section 4;) but it applies to no case like this. We are therefore of the opinion that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, and fifteenth counts do not contain charges of a criminal nature made indictable under the laws of the United States, and that consequently they are not good and sufficient in law. They do not show that it was the intent of the defendants by their conspiracy to hinder or prevent the enjoyment of any right granted or secured by the Constitution.

We come now to consider the fifth and thirteenth and the eighth and sixteenth counts, which may be brought together for that purpose. The intent charged in the fifth and thirteenth is "to hinder and prevent the parties in their respective and free exercise and enjoyment of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection granted and secured to them respectively as citizens of the said State of Louisiana," for the reason that they, being then and there citizens of said State and of the United States, were persons of African descent and race, and persons of color, and not white citizens thereof; and in the eighth and sixteenth, "to hinder and prevent them in their several and respective free exercise and enjoyment of every, each, all, and singular, the several rights and privileges granted and secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States." The same general statement of the rights to be interfered with is found in the fifth and thirteenth counts. According to the view we take of these counts, the question is not whether it is enough in general to describe a statutory offense in the language of the statute, but whether the offense has here been described at all. The statute provides for the punishment of those who conspire "to injure, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his full exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States." These counts in the indictment charge in substance that the intent in this case was to hinder and prevent these citizens in the free exercise and enjoyment of every, each, all, and singular the rights granted them by the Constitution, &c. There is no specification of any particular right. The language is broad enough to cover all. In criminal cases prosecuted under the laws of the United States, the accused has the constitutional right "to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation," (Amendment 6). In the United States vs. Mills, (7 Pet., 142,) this was construed to mean that the indictment must set forth the offense "with clearness and all necessary certainty to apprise the accused of the crime with which he stands charged." And in the United States vs. Cook, (17 Wall, 174,) that "every ingredient of which the offense is composed must be accurately and clearly alleged." It is an elementary principle of criminal pleading that where the definition of an offense, whether it be at common law or by statute, "includes generic terms it is not sufficient that the indictment shall charge the offense in the same generic terms as in the definition, but it must state the species, it must descend to particulars." (1 Arch. Cr. pr. and P. L., 291.) The object of the indictment is, first, to furnish the accused with such a description of the charge against him as will enable him to make his defense and avail himself of his conviction or acquittal for protection against a further prosecution for the same cause; and second, to inform the court of the facts alleged, so that it may decide whether they are sufficient in law to support a conviction, if one should be had. For this facts are to be stated, not conclusions of law alone. A crime is made up of acts and intent, and these must be set forth in the indictment, with reasonable particularity of time, place, and circumstances. It is a crime to steal goods and chattels, but an indictment would be bad that did not specify, with some degree of certainty, the articles stolen. This, because the accused must be advised of the essential particulars of the charge against him, and the court must be able to decide whether the property taken was such as was the subject of larceny. So too, it is in some States a crime for two or more persons to conspire to cheat and defraud another out of his property; but it has been held that an indictment for such an offense must contain allegations setting forth the means proposed to be used to accomplish the purpose. This, because to make such a purpose criminal, the conspiracy must be to cheat and defraud in a mode made criminal; it is necessary for the indictment to state the means proposed, in order that the court may see that they are, in fact, illegal. (State vs. Parker, 43 N. H. 83; State vs. Keach, 40 Vt., 118; Alderman vs. the people, 4 Mich., 114; State vs. Roberts, 34 Maine, 32.) In Maine it is an offense for two or more to conspire with the intent, unlawfully and wickedly, to commit any crime punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, (State vs. Roberts,) but we think it will hardly be claimed that an indictment would be good under this statute, which charges the object of the conspiracy to have been unlawfully and wickedly to commit each, every, all, and singular the crimes punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison. All crimes are not so punishable. Whether a particular crime be such a one or not is a question of law. The accused has, therefore, the right to have a specification of the charge against him in this respect, in order that he may decide whether he should present his defense by motion to quash, demurrer, or plea, and the court that it may determine whether the facts will sustain the indictment. So where the crime is made to consist in the unlawful combination with an intent to prevent the enjoyment of any right granted or secured by the Constitution, &c. All rights are not so granted or secured. Whether one is so or not is a question of law to be decided by the court, not the prosecution. Therefore the indictment should state the particulars to inform the court as well as the accused. It must be made to appear—that is to say, appear from the indictment, without going further—that the acts charged will if proved support a conviction for the offense alleged. But it is needless to pursue the argument further. The conclusion is irresistible that these counts are too vague and general. They lack the certainty and precision required by the established rules of criminal pleading. It follows that they are not good and sufficient in law. They are so defective that no judgment of conviction should be pronounced upon them. The order of the Circuit Court arresting the judgment upon the verdict is therefore affirmed, and the case remanded with instructions to discharge the defendants.

Mr. Justice Clifford dissented from the opinion, but concurred in the judgment.

LAW REPORTS.

TWEED'S BONDSMAN'S SUITS.

DENIAL OF THE MOTION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER FOR THE CITY TO CONDUCT PROSECUTIONS AGAINST THE RING THIEVES.

Argument was had between opposing counsel before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the suit brought by Charles Devlin, Tweed's bondsman, against the City, County, and State authorities, Jackson S. Schultz, John H. Keyser, Andrew J. Garvey, Richard B. Connolly, and James H. Ingersoll. The matter came up on a motion for the appointment of a Receiver for the City to conduct prosecutions against the Ring thieves, &c. Dudley Field opened the argument for the plaintiff, in which he gave an outline of the complaint and the charges made therein against the authorities in allowing so many of the fraudulent members of the Ring to escape the penalty of their crimes. The defendants had charged the plaintiff, he said, with acting in bad faith. This, however, was not a case wherein the question of collusion or of good faith could be raised by the defendants. No other interference was sought with the Corporation beyond the compelling of the prosecution of suits which could not result otherwise than in advantage to the Corporation. The State gave the right to bring the action to any tax-payer, irrespective of his motives. That there was waste and injury imminent had been shown. Wheeler H. Peckham, in response, gave a short account of the answers of the authorities to the allegations of the complaint heretofore given in THE TIMES, and followed with a résumé of the history of the warfare against the Ring begun by the Committee of Seventy. He showed the value of the testimony of Keyser, Garvey, and Ingersoll in the ferreting out of the details of the conspiracy against the City and in furnishing testimony against the chief conspirators. The delays interposed by Tweed which, caused the suits to be protracted, were then dwelt upon. In regard to the protection of Keyser, Garvey, and Ingersoll, the speaker said there had been no agreement made with these parties; yet there was no doubt they were under the ordinary belief of persons turning State's evidence, and had grounds for that belief, but there was no understanding that they should not be pursued civilly. The prosecution felt that while they needed their testimony it was better to postpone action in regard to their civil liability. The policy was not to pursue the minor criminals so much as to prosecute and punish those who had held and betrayed positions of official trust, and, if necessary, use those who were merely their aiders as witnesses. There were at present suits against Tweed and Sweeny, and there was formerly a suit against the late James Sweeny. A judgment had been obtained against the Watson estate. The speaker first saw the Keyser assignments at the recent trial of the $6,000,000 suit against Tweed. It had not been accepted by the authorities, and was merely a private matter between Mr. Schultz and Keyser. No want of diligence, no negligence had been shown. Devlin was the friend and bondsman of Tweed, and brings the suit in the latter's interest. A judgment for $6,500,000 had recently been recovered against Tweed, and over one-half of this would have been collectable had Tweed been kept properly in custody. The use of minor criminals to punish greater ones was very common. In Washington now, when it was made a question as to whether Belknap should be freed and Marsh punished, or the latter freed and made a witness against Belknap, the latter step was universally accepted.

Ex-Judge Bosworth, of counsel for the plaintiff, then followed, maintaining similar points to those raised by Mr. Field. In the course of his remarks he said that nothing had been said about Connolly. That man had been free from suits for six years. Mr. Peckham, interrupting the speaker, said that proceedings were now pending, both in Europe and in this country, against him.

After some further discussion, Judge Donohue said he thought he could dispose of the motion as well then as at any time. All the parties agreed that large sums of money had been taken from the City and should be recovered. The State had employed counsel to conduct the proceedings for such recovery, and the motion, in effect, was an application to him to decide whether the counsel so appointed should not have conducted them in some other way. He did not think it proper to decide so, and therefore denied the motion.

JAY GOULD'S OPINION OF GAMBLING.

The first case called in Part I. of the Supreme Court, before Judge Barrett, yesterday, was that of De Witt C. Taylor against Jay Gould, James B. Bach, and others. Counsel for the plaintiff were not ready, and the case was put over until this morning. The suit grows out of the "Black Friday" troubles. The plaintiff alleges that he made an agreement with the defendants and the late James Fisk, Jr., in 1873, whereby he was to sell them $200,000 in gold, deliverable and payable within twenty-four hours. According to the rules of the Stock Exchange the defendants were to deposit twenty-two per cent. of the purchase price upon notice. This they failed to do. In further accordance with the rules the gold was sold for and on account of the defendants. Two hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred dollars was obtained by such sale. The market value of the article had declined so much in the meantime below the price which the defendants and Fisk had agreed to pay for it that the plaintiff suffered a loss of $53,500, which he now sues to recover. The defendants in their answer deny the existence of any positive agreement to sell or buy. They admit an agreement to the effect that at maturity the difference between the market value of the gold and the pretended contract price should be paid by one party or the other. The transaction, it is claimed, was a mere bet or wager on the future market price of gold, and the parties intended thereby to avoid and violate the statute against betting and gambling, the pretended contract having been made with such intent. Thomas G. Shearman appeared for Mr. Gould.

A MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Judge Van Brunt, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Francis Bernet against George Kessler, impleaded with others. The action was brought for the foreclosure of a second mortgage on the premises No. 298 Henry street, and it was sought to establish the defendant's personal liability on the faith of a covenant in the conveyance of the property to him by Otto Meyer, wherein it was stated that he assumed the payment of the mortgage. It was claimed upon the part of the defendant, that the insertion in the deed of Meyer to him, of the assumption clause, was a fraud intentionally perpetrated by Mr. Meyer, and this charge was claimed to be substantiated by the evidence of Kessler and his brother, who now swear that they expressly stated to Meyer when negotiating for the premises, that they would not assume any mortgages. Judge Van Brunt in his opinion, says: "Although I am satisfied that the Kesslers have not knowingly misrepresented the character of the negotiations with Mr. Meyer, yet I am strongly inclined to the belief that they made use of no such language to him. It seems to me that the probabilities are that nothing was said between Meyer and the Kesslers, except the casual remarks made at Bellesheim's office at the time of the visit there of Meyer and Kessler." This conversation was of the most indefinite character, and although by it Meyer may have thought that it was understood that Kessler was to assume the mortgage, "yet," Judge Van Brunt holds, "it was too vague to found any claim upon unless subsequently acceded to by the defendant Kessler. * * * It seems to me, therefore, that the defendant Kessler never did assume the payment of the mortgage in question, and no personal judgment can be rendered against him."

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

The case of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company against the City was brought to trial before Judge Barrett and a jury, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiffs sued for gas furnished in 1874. It appeared that the City advertised for bids and proposals, and in the advertisement in the *City Record* called attention to the fact that the blank form of an agreement, to be used in the contract between the parties, was on file. The Metropolitan Company put in its bid, which was accepted, but refused to sign the agreement, on the ground that it contained several provisions in regard to which they had not put in their bid because not stated in the advertisement. Among these provisions was one providing for the extension of pipes whenever the City should deem it necessary. The gas was, however, furnished. Judge Barrett held that the notice in the advertisement that this agreement was on file did not bind the plaintiffs, because the City's specifications which were thus advertised did not contain among them this provision about the extension of the pipes, and that the plaintiffs bid simply according to the specifications. A verdict was given to the plaintiffs for $133,264 23. John H. Strahan appeared for the plaintiffs and D. J. Dean and C. P. Miller for the City.

ALLEGED SECTARIAN DOMINATION.

Judge Curtis, in the Superior Court, Special Term, was applied to on petition yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Nelly McCarthy, recently committed to the House of the Good Shepherd for disorderly conduct by Police Justice Murray. The release of the prisoner is sought on the ground that the House of the Good Shepherd is "not one of the legal and constitutional jails or prisons of the State, under the control and discretion of officers duly elected or appointed, but is a private religious and sectarian institution, controlled and managed by persons of one sect or denomination, by a discipline exclusively ecclesiastical, contrary to the law of the land." Judge Curtis granted the writ of habeas corpus, making it returnable to-morrow.

COURT NOTES.

James O'Donohue was appointed yesterday as Receiver of the estate of the late ex-Judge John H. McCunn, pending the litigation concerning the property.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday William Williams, of No. 201 Bleecker street, was found guilty of stealing two horses and a truck, the property of Frank Copman, a safe mover, on Feb. 10. Recorder Hackett sentenced Williams to four years in the State Prison.

In the suit of Mrs. Titus B. Eldridge against Moses B. Maclay, growing out of the litigation over the estate of the late George Barmore, Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an order for the appointment of a commission for the examination of a nurse of the decedent.

Judge Van Brunt, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, rendered a decision in the motions made in the divorce case of Joseph Walker against Mary Jane Walker. He denied the application for the appointment of a Receiver, &c., of the plaintiff's property, and also denied the motion to vacate the recent order of Judge Robinson in fixing the defendant's alimony and counsel fees.

The following suits were brought by the Government yesterday, in the United States District Court: Against E. P. Fabbri, E. G. Fabbri, and Frederick Chauncey, to recover $2,386 34, balance of duties; against James N. Platt, to recover $1,000, alleged debt on penalty; against James N. Platt, Samuel Tryon, and Baldwin N. Fox, to recover $5,000, alleged debt for taxes, and against William C. Wilson, to recover $4,000, an alleged balance of duties.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, heard a motion to amend the findings and judgment settled by Judge Van Brunt the day prior to his departure for Europe, in the case of the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad vs. The Central Cross-town Railroad. By the decision the defendants were excluded from the use of the bulkhead at the foot of Christopher street. This, it is alleged, was owing to the insufficiency of one of the findings of the Judge. The court reserved its decision.

The responsibility of bondsmen in civil orders of arrest was fully tested yesterday in the Sheriff's office. One Charles Hugel was arrested last July in a civil suit, and Andrew Myer and Henry Berhminich became his bondsmen, representing themselves to be persons of property. Upon his release Hugel went to Milwaukee, and soon afterward it was found that the bond given by the others was worthless. Hugel and Berhminich were accordingly arrested, and Deputy Quincy and a special went to Milwaukee and brought Hugel back to this City, entailing an expense which the former were only too willing to meet, and escape legal proceedings.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Ellis vs. Foster et al.—I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the order appointing the Receiver in this case should not be continued. The matter was submitted without argument; the facts are not perhaps as fully stated as they can be, as the matter should be speedily determined. I will hear counsel on Wednesday next, at Circuit, Part II., at 3 P. M., and either party may on or before Tuesday, 28th, serve additional affidavits on the other.

Newton vs. Continental Bank.—Motion for a resettlement of order by giving leave to renew it denied without costs.

Craven vs. Gills.—Order as settled on reargument.

In the Matter of McGrath.—If the petitioner thinks that he can maintain his action against the Receiver on the state of facts presented by the affidavits, I am disposed to give him an opportunity to establish his case. Motion granted. No costs.

Eldridge vs. Maclay.—I am of the opinion that the statute of 1862 has not taken away from the Court the power which, as the successor of the Court of Chancery, it possessed under the Revised Statutes, to direct that witnesses examined under a commission may be examined and re-examined orally. (See 2 R. S., Edmunds, p. 117, sec. 83; marginal paging, 180. See also sec. 88.) If the power exists, the case appears to be a proper one for its exercise, and if the case is one in which the power should be exercised, I must follow the decision of the General Term of this court in the case of Clayton vs. Farrington. (16 Abbott, p. 273.) An order will be entered on one day's notice in conformity with these views.

Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.—Under our present system of procedure it does not seem to me to be necessary for the defendant to bring an action to set aside the judgment referred to in the complaint. If there was fraud on the judgment, in its equitable powers the court can relieve on an answer setting forth the facts as well as upon a complaint brought directly for that purpose. (Dolan vs. Pearce, 2 Ker., 156.) The judgment in the former suit appears to be conclusive as to the point that the plaintiff, being a public officer, could become the Assignee of McCadden's lease. That was the point involved under the circumstances. I do not think that the judgment precludes the defendant from alleging the conspiracy set forth in the amended answer. They allege that they were ignorant of the facts at the time that original answer was served, and any apparent laches seems to be explained and excused.

Foster vs. Wood.—1 J. C., 90.—The facts now sought to be pleaded were not directly in issue in the former case, (1 Greenleaf, sec. 528.) I shall also allow the alleged counter-claims to be pleaded. If unsound they can be tested on demurrer. The terms of the amendment will be the payment of the costs of the action to the present time and costs of motion.

Romain vs. Garth.—In the absence of a consent by all the parties this case cannot be referred. Whatever may ultimately be determined to be the rights of the defendant Bennett, in the face of the pleadings he is a proper and necessary party to the action, and it is therefore competent for him to take the objection that the case is not one in which a compulsory reference or a reference on the consent of some of the parties can be ordered. Motion denied, without costs.

By Judge Donohue.

Heyman vs. Abrahams.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Marshall vs. Cooper.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff at once proceed with the cause and in due course try the same.

Phillips vs. Leavy.—Motion denied.

Cameron vs. Mittnacht.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Clark vs. Donaldson.—Plaintiff is entitled to apply the $700 in his judgment, the attorney to have the written order entered as asked, except in that respect.

Beichert vs. Independent Order of Eleventh Ward.—Motion granted.

In the Matter of Gruperts.—Resettlement denied.

McGlynn vs. Marshall.—Motion denied.

In the Matter of Opening Brook Avenue.—Memorandum.

Carroll vs. Wallace.—Opinion.

Croswell vs. Ray.—Motion denied.

Gautier vs. Douglas Manufacturing Company.—Settled. Memorandum.

Surety in $1,000.—Bradhurst vs. Bell; Same vs. Same.

In the matter of Moody.—Granted.

Orders Granted.—Hawley vs. Griffith: Same vs. Same.

Hatch vs. Hoffman.—Bond approved.

Lowery vs. Whitney.—Allowance to plaintiff, $100; to S. G. Story, for defendant, $300.

Granted.—Ryder vs. Ryder; Clark vs. Donaldson.

Platt vs. Platt.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Opinions.—In the matter of Lowerie; Horten vs. Chave; Gano vs. McCund; Powers vs. Otard.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Milliard vs. Ferguson.—Complaint dismissed. Opinion.

Muller vs. Jacoby et al.—I do not think the tender of interest proved, and as to the other tender, it was insufficient; judgment for plaintiff.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Brinkley vs. Brinkley.—Memorandum upon findings.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Jessup et al. vs. Carnegie.—Motion for leave to file supplemental answer granted on payment of costs of opposing motion.

Jessup et al. vs. Duff et al.—Same decision.

In the Matter of Gleason & Roberts.—To be discharged from imprisonment, &c. Order denying application for discharge, &c.

Schmolkolz vs. Moller.—Reference ordered.

O'Rourke vs. Taylor.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Beach vs. Vanevery.—Interrogations settled.

Orders Granted.—Kenny vs. Ives; Harper vs. Harper; Mendenheimer vs. Mayer; Weidling vs. Bailey; Lilienthal vs. Stevenson; The New-York and Boston Coal and Mining Company vs. Packer.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Walker vs. Walker.—No case for an injunction is made out by the complaint herein.

Walker vs. Walker.—Not being able from these papers to understand the nature of defendant's motion, it must be denied.

Bunce vs. Hedden.—Bond for costs in $650.

Hammersteele vs. Morgan.—Motion denied; no power to grant motion after judgment.

Rielly vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company.—Upon the defendant serving stipulation as amended, motion denied; otherwise granted.

Monteil vs. Stehl.—Motion granted.

Waters vs. Crawford.—The case of Smith vs. Woodruff decides that a Receiver who sues without leave of court should be made personally liable for costs.

Hassler vs. Hassler.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree granted plaintiff.

Fevre vs. Kellogg.—Motion denied, costs to abide event. See memorandum.

Frieberg vs. Conner.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff pay costs of this motion within five days.

McGuire vs. Jenney.—Motion granted on terms. See memorandum.

Fitzpatrick vs. O'Brien.—Defendant's complaint dismissed, with leave to amend upon payment of all costs subsequent to decision of General Term of Court of Common Pleas.

Mowry vs. Gordhcart.—Motion granted on payment of costs.

In the matter of the habeas corpus of Andrew Meelen.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Gay[illegible]r vs. Mohan.—Motion to retax denied.

Hen[illegible]ssy vs. Lediard.—Motion granted on payment of costs subsequent to service of complaint and $10 costs of this motion.

Morange vs. Bouldoin.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Ross, Jr., vs. Martin.—Motion for commission denied, and cause put on calendar for March 30 for trial.

Herrmann vs. Holmes.—Motion denied.

De Meyer vs. De Meyer.—Referee's report confirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Davis vs. Riley.—I don't think the $60 can be allowed; the $10 is allowed.

Bruggerman vs. The Continental Life Insurance Company.—Findings settled.

Bennet vs. Kessler.—No personal judgment can be rendered against Kessler. See opinion.

Kamena vs. Wanner.—Complaint dismissed, with costs. See opinion.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

See Opinions.—Diossy vs. Young; Van Name vs. Hanlon; Wolf vs. Salomon.

Hallock vs. Holly.—Demurrer overruled, &c.

Harris vs. Harris.—Default opened on terms.

Eising vs. Passegger.—Motion to vacate arrest granted.

White vs. Doody.—Motions denied (2 new).

Lange vs. Whitney.—The witness must produce the contract or a sworn copy.

Bossert vs. Donnelly.—The taxation of the clerk is affirmed.

Gerner vs. Duforme.—Motion denied without costs.

Bornhagen vs. Baxter.—Referred to F. W. B. Kennedy, Esq.

Motions to Dismiss Actions, &c., Granted.—Duale vs. Farrell; Devlin vs. Goetmann.

Motions to Advance Causes Granted.—Watrous vs. Volkening; Essig vs. Lichenstein; Frothingham vs. Disbecker; Meyer vs. Marwede.

Sterer vs. Empire Laundry.—Motion denied.

Underhill vs. Sheny.—Attachment ordered.

Atlantic State Bank vs. Hazberg.—Motion granted.

By Judge Sheridan.

The Holmes & Griggs Manufacturing Company vs. Keep Manufacturing Company.—Case settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
59—Clark vs. Dows et al.	33—Manning vs. Steam-tug Grace Fee.
74—Gorham vs. Schooner Sandy Hook.	54—De Castro, &c., Sugar Refining Co. vs. Bark Wm. Van Name.
1—Pacific W. and L. Co. vs. Ship J. Thompson.	60—Ward vs. S. S. Colon.
35—Quintard et al. vs. Propeller Matt White.	6—Harlem & N. Y. N. Co. vs. Ferry-boat Greenpoint.
63—Sigrist et al. vs. Ship Gen. McClellan.	5—Willetts vs. Phillips.
24a—Hancox vs. Propeller Clement Rock.	47—Henly vs. Brooklyn Ice Co.
49—Studwell vs. Steam-tug E. H. Coffin.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
30—Funch vs. Ruger, &c.	167—Matter of Hare.
59—Harden vs. Corbett.	168—Matter of Hunk.
94—Peck vs. Chicago and Alton R. R. Co.	169—Matter of Scott.
112—Merchants' National Bank vs. Ray.	190—Sterne vs. White.
119—Matter of Redmond.	209—Wintnets, &c., vs. Mudge.
120—Matter of Redmond.	211—Morris vs. The Fleetwood Association.
121—Corrigan vs. Shaw.	212—Rube vs. Law.
127—Macy vs. Lane.	248—Colligan vs. Cornwall Woolen Co.
138—Matter of Fanshaw.	256—Sterne, Trustee, vs. White.
140—Matter of Ford.	270—Newell vs. Newell.
141—Matter of McGowan.	271—Miller vs. Bienham.
142—Matter of McCormack	279—Blandy vs. Gould, &c.
143—Matter of Anderson.	306—Block vs. Daly.
144—Matter of Littman.	307—Robetscher vs. Daly.
145—Matter of Ruppert.	314—Schloss vs. Marx.
146—Matter of Gregg.	321—Croswell vs. Ray.
147—Matter of Monks.	322—Daly vs. Allen.
148—Matter of Krugier.	323—Sequard vs. Blake, &c.
149—Matter of Martin.	324—Same vs. same.
150—Matter of Maloney.	326—Browning vs. Abrams.
151—Matter of Kober.	337—Dornett vs. Caldwell.
152—Matter of Mackean.	339—Smith vs. Squire.
153—Matter of Puller.	341—Wieck vs. Davids.
154—Matter of Hayes.	342—Croswell vs. Ray.
155—Matter of Brown.	343—Simon vs. Simon.
156—Matter of Haight.	
157—Matter of Morrison.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
160—Young vs. Stevens.	168—Morgan vs. Smith.
161—Bradley vs. McLaughlin.	170—Meyer vs. Levy et al.
165—Potter vs. Coulter.	72—Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.
165½—Brink et al. vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	117—Peck, Survivor, vs. Gardner et al.
100—The People ex rel. McLaughlin vs. B'd Fire Commissioners	171—McGlynn vs. Marshall
110—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Bomestedt.	172—Kearney vs. The Commissioners of Emigration State of New-York.
129½—Nash vs. Mitchell.	173—Packer, Survivor, vs. Nevin et al.
112—Matthews vs. Coe.	174—Southwick vs. Mudgett.
131—Douglas vs. Douglas et al.	174½—Calvo vs. Davies.
147½—Wallace et al vs. Bates.	175—Lange vs. Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. Law and Fact.	Nos.
250—Haberman vs. Wilers.	183—Boardman vs. Lake S & M. S. R. R. Co.
139—Brown vs. Goodwin.	184—Clark vs. Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
71—Lawton Gran. Mov. Co. vs. Ocean Ste. Coaling Co.	185—Same vs. same.
93—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy.	186—Drake et al. vs. Lake S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
242—Brown vs. Morris et al.	187—Jermain vs. Lake S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
68—Beusse vs. McCallum et al.	188—Loiring vs. Lake S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
239—Central R. R. of N. Y. vs. Matthews et al.	189—Monroe vs. Lake S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
81—Middleton vs. Gardiner.	190—Moran vs. Lake S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
34—Weir vs Vail.	191—Seymour, Jr., et al. vs. Lake S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
251—Tribune Ass'n vs. Sun Print. Ass'n.	192—Spencer vs. Lake S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.	193—Van Arsdale vs. Lake S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
55—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.	194—Voisen vs. Lake S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
368—Williamson vs. Cobb et al.	195—Whitman vs. Lake S. & M. S. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on: No. 1227—Taylor vs. Gould et al.

No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1056—Lawton vs. Meyer.	226—Langley vs. Catholic Male O. Asylum.
2604—Dooley vs. Halpin.	2531—Crotty vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
2070—Knapp vs. Brown.	2532—The Surbaban Gas Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
444—Bunn vs. Culver.	2338, &c.—Kellum vs. The Mayor, &c.
1240—Graham vs. Mayor, &c.	380—Christie vs. Parker.
1026—Harvey vs. Caro.	1388—Willett vs. Mead, impleaded.
1388—Norris vs. De Wolf.	844—Wilkinson et al. vs. Orvis et al.
82—Weeks vs. Satterlee et al.	1246—Allerton vs. Vandewater.
1244—Wardrop vs. Cladin et al.	1108—Lougley vs. Conner et al.
2240—Garrett vs. Brennan.	320—N. Y. Gold Exchange vs. Chandler.
1556½—The People ex rel. Banta vs. Kent.	
1557½—The People ex rel. Banta vs. Kinsella.	
1062—Custance vs. Burr.	
483—Schiff et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.	
1368—Nicolay et al. vs. Unger et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

January Term continued. Held in Common Pleas Room Part II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Adjourned until May 15.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1139—Crowley vs. D. D., E. B. and B. R. R. Co.	2633—Barclay et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
19—Rice vs. Livermore et al.	111—Heyman et al. vs. The American Pat. Sponge Co.
1365—Kinney, Ex'r, &c., vs. Long Island R. R. Co.	949—Flood vs. Meurray.
2539—Hartman vs. N. Y. Sanitary, &c., Mfg. Co.	1733—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1916—Heineman et al. vs. Heard.	1131—Fisher, Trustee, &c., vs. Courteny et al.
633—Rothschild vs. Forty-second, Grand & B. st. R. R. Co.	2489—Snebly vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
1127—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Devlin.	1237—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, Sheriff.
863—Pavenstedt et al vs. Gillespie et al.	2537—Bersinger vs. Wengenroth.
1115—Hobson et al. vs. Somebora et al.	1697—Nesscher vs. Greenbank Alkali Co.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.	325½—Samuels vs. Evening Mail Association
673—Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Namee et al.	621—Averill vs. De Mott.
	171½—Morris vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
	175½—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Case on—Term extended for the purpose of concluding the case on trial. No. 1217—Funke et al. vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company. No day calendar until Monday, April 3.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 3.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No. 19—Sage v. Vermilyea. No. 39——— vs. ——

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamack. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until first Monday of April.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned until first Monday of April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Morris Sullivan, burglary, (continued.)	James McGrath, conspiracy.
Ellen Conway, grand larceny.	Richard Barry, conspiracy.
John Greely, Kate Ryan, grand larceny.	John McNamara, conspiracy.
Richard Green, grand larceny.	John Sweeny, conspiracy.
Daniel Meckley, conspiracy.	Thomas Gibson, conspiracy.
Daniel Sullivan, conspiracy.	James Craven, conspiracy.
Thomas Beatty, conspiracy.	Philip McGuire, conspiracy.
Frank McGuire, conspiracy.	John McArdle, conspiracy.
Timothy Carroll, conspiracy.	James Landy, conspiracy.
	John Lanahan, conspiracy.
	Jeremiah Sisk, conspiracy.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 27.

SENATE.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back a petition of colored citizens praying that the 14th day of April be set apart as a holiday for Government employes, favorably, accompanied with a joint resolution providing that all persons employed in the various departments in Washington be granted a holiday on the 14th of April, 1876, to attend the unveiling of the Lincoln Monument in Lincoln Park, Washington. This was passed.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, called up the resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate frauds in the Mississippi elections.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, introduced an amendment, and discussed its merits at some length.

Mr. MORTON said he was willing to accept the substitute.

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, demanded the regular order, and the Chair laid before the Senate the Consular and Diplomatic bill as the business before the Senate.

Mr. MORTON moved to lay aside that bill and finish the Mississippi resolution, and after a brief debate the question was taken, and on it Mr. Morton demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion was lost by a vote of 28 yeas to 31 nays.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. SARGENT said the committee had declined to agree to all the cuttings down of the House, and inserted amendments restoring salaries but not expending any more than has been expended in former years. About forty Consulates had been abolished by the House, which the committee had restored.

The question was taken on the first amendment proposed by the Senate Committee, as follows:

For salaries of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, fixed by the House at $14,056, the committee move to strike out $14,056 and insert $17,570. The Senate agreed to the amendment.

The next amendment was on restoring Italy to its former position, but which had been stricken out by the House.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILLIS, of New-York, introduced a bill to restore the National credit by funding the non-interest-bearing debt into four per cent. bonds, and to repeal so much of the Resumption act as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all outstanding legal tenders by Jan. 1, 1879.

MR. PAYNE'S SPECIE PAYMENTS BILL.

Mr. PAYNE, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and pass his bill to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payments. The first section of the bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to set aside and retain in coin each year, until United States notes shall be appreciated to par with gold, an amount equal to three per cent. of the outstanding legal tenders or legal-tender notes, to be held as a resumption fund for the redemption of legal-tender notes, provided that such coin set aside and retained shall be counted as a part of the sinking fund. The second section requires national banks to set aside and retain from the coin received by them as interest on the bonds deposited as security for their circulation an amount equal to three per cent. of their circulation, such coin to be counted as a part of their legal money reserve. The third section repeals so much of the Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, as provides for the redemption of legal-tender notes to the amount of eighty per cent. of the national bank notes in circulation, and as much as provides for the resumption of legal-tender notes in coin after January, 1879.

Mr. HOSKINS, of New-York, inquired whether this was the bill which was known as the Payne bill, and that had been printed?

Mr. PAYNE replied that it was so, without any change whatever.

The vote was taken and resulted—yeas 81, nays 156. So the motion was defeated. The following is the vote in detail.

YEAS—Messrs. Ashe, Bagley, J. H. Bagby, Barnum, Bell, Blount, Bradford, Brown of Kentucky, Cabell, Caldwell of Alabama, Caulfield, Chapin, Clymer, Cochrane, Collins, Cook, Cox, Culberson, Cutler, De Bolt, Douglas, Durham, Felton, Forney, Gibson, Goode, Gunter, Hancock, Hardenbergh, Harris of Georgia, Harrison, Hartridge, Henkle, Hewitt of Alabama, Hooker, Hopkins, Hunton, Hurd, Knott, Landers of Connecticut, Lane, Levy, Luttrell, Lynde, Marsh, Meade, Metcalf, Milliken, Money, Morrison, Mutchler, Parsons, Payne, Phelps, Piper, Powell, Randall, Reagan, Robbins of North Carolina, Roberts, Ross of New-Jersey, Schleicher, Singleton, Slemons, Smith of Georgia, Stenger, Swann, Terry, Thomas, Throckmorton, Tucker, Turney, Vance of North Carolina, Walsh, Wigginton, Wike, A. S. Williams of Michigan, Williams of Delaware, Williams of Alabama, Yeates, Young—81.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Atkins, G. A. Bagley, Baker of Indiana, Baker of New-York, Ballou, Banks, Beebe, Blackburn, Blair, Boone, Bradley, Bright, Brown of Kansas, Burchard of Illinois, Burleigh, Caldwell of Tennessee, Campbell, Cannon, Cason, Caswell, Cate, Chittenden, Clarke of Kentucky, Clark of Missouri, Conger, Crapo, Crounse, Danford, Davis, Denison, Dibrell, Dobbins, Dunnell, Durand, Eames, Eden, Egbert, Ely, Evans, Farwell, Faulkner, Fort, Foster, Franklin, Fuller, Garfield, Glover, Goodin, Hale, Hamilton of Indiana, Hamilton of New-Jersey, Hartzell, Hathorn, Haymond, Hendee, Henderson, Hereford, Hewitt of New-York, Hoar, Holman, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyman, Jones of Kentucky, Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Kelley, Kimball, King, Landers of Indiana, Lapham, Leavenworth, Lynch, Magoon, McCrary, McFarland, McMahon, Miller, Monroe, Morey, Morgan, Nash, Neal, New, Norton, O'Brien, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Phillips of Missouri, Phillips of Kansas, Pierce, Plaisted, Platt, Poppleton, Potter, John Reilly, Rice, Riddle, Robbins of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Ross of Pennsylvania, Rusk, Sampson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Seelye, Sheakley, Sinnickson, Smalls, Smith of Pennsylvania, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Strait, Stevenson, Stone, Stowell, Tarbox, Teese, Thompson, Thornburgh, Townsend of New-York, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Tufts, Van Vorhes, Vance of Ohio, Waddell, Waldron, Wallace of South Carolina, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Walling, Walls, Ward, Warren, Wells of Mississippi, Wheeler, White, Whiting, Willard, Williams of New-York, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Indiana, W. B. Williams of Michigan, Willis, Wilson of Iowa, Wood, Woodburn, Woodworth—156.

SILVER FOR FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The House then, at 2:30 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, in the Chair,) on the bill providing for the deficiency in the Engraving and Printing Bureau of the Treasury, and for the issuance of subsidiary silver coin.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing that silver coin shall be exchangeable at par for United States notes in sums of not less than $3, and shall be receivable for postage and revenue stamps and for all duties to the United States, except Customs, in sums of not over $5, and shall be redeemed on presentation in such sums and under such regulations as shall be prescribed, and that the total issue of silver coin shall not exceed $50,000,000.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Tennessee, opposed the silver currency feature of the bill, and declared that the Democratic Party had no interest in shouldering the financial blunders of the Republican Party.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, supported the bill, first, as a matter of economy, and second, because it was a step in the direction of the general resumption of specie payment. If the silver clause was struck out of this bill it would be necessary to increase the appropriation for printing fractional currency $250,000. He expressed his amazement at the spirit which permeated the speech of the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Hewitt] in his declaration that the Resumption bill was a Republican measure, and that therefore it should not be bolstered up by the Democratic majority in the House. He intimated that there was in Mr. Hewitt's opposition to the bill another Big Bonanza beside the silver one, and that was the obtaining of a contract for a New-York Bank Note Company to print the fractional currency. He reminded the House that the fractional currency had to be renewed every ten months, while silver currency would not need to be renewed in half a century. The gentleman from New-York, therefore, advocated a currency which would cost the Government almost two million dollars a year, while the Republican Party was for a currency which would cost about one fiftieth of that. As to the gentleman's [Mr. Hewitt's] assertion that the fractional currency was the poor man's currency, and that the substitution of silver would be a robbery of the poor man, he expressed his astonishment that the gentleman [Mr. Hewitt] had not absolutely burst into laughter at the absurdity of his own proposition.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,) closed the debate with a speech in favor of the bill. The chief objections which had been made to the substitution of silver coin for fractional currency were, first, that it would be a depreciation of the currency; and second, that the value of the silver might rise and that of the greenback depreciate to a point that would render it profitable to melt or export silver coin, and that the people thereby might be put to serious inconvenience for want of change. The first objection was readily answered. There was no proposition to depreciate the silver coin. On the contrary, the bill provided for the issue of silver coin of the same weight and purity as had been issued by the Mint since 1853. In fact, the coins proposed to be issued would be slightly more valuable than those coined from 1853 to 1873, as the object was to make the silver dollar conform to the weight and value of the five-franc piece. The picture drawn by the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Hewitt] as to the injury to the poor from the substitution of silver currency for paper currency was highly overcharged. He [Mr. Randall] thought that these silver coins would maintain a purchasing power equal with legal-tender notes, or even with gold for small payments. After the limit of substitution would be reached, then no further issue of silver coin could be made except exchangeable at par in gold. The entire amount of silver coin proposed would be needed and actively employed as change money, and being only procurable from the mints for gold coin at par, a redundancy would be impossible. This check and the amount for which silver coin should be legal tender would effectually check any of the evils predicted, and no loss could result to the people, as silver coin would be current at its nominal value. What was proposed to be issued was not debased coin, as spoken of by the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Hewitt] but coin of standard value, of authorised weight and purity, and more valuable than that issued by most enlightened countries of Europe. As to the second objection, that the silver coin might not remain out on account of an increased value in gold premium, or in silver premium, or in both, he [Mr. Randall] would be gratified if some provisions of law could be enacted which would appreciate the greenback, or if such a condition of trade could be reached as could produce the same result, for then silver coin would certainly remain out.

The committee then rose and reported the bill and the amendments, with the understanding that a five minutes' debate will be allowed in the House and votes taken on each amendment.

The House then, at 5:30, adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 70	200 Mich. Central...c. 61¾
3,000 St. P. C. S. F. 88	300 do. 61⅝
1300 Erie Railway... 20⅝	300 do. 61½
600 do......s3. 20½	200 do.....c. 61½
1100 do. 20½	20 do. 62
300 do......c. 20⅝	7 do. 61¾
2600 do. 20⅝	110 do. 61¾
400 do. 20¾	200 do. 61⅝
100 West. Union..s3. 67⅞	300 do. 61½
2600 do. 67⅝	100 do.....c. 61⅜
1500 do......s3. 67⅝	300 do. 61½
1000 do. 67½	400 do. 61⅝
200 do......s5. 67⅝	33 do. 61½
700 do. 67⅜	200 Pacific of Mo. 14
400 do. 67¼	200 do. 14⅛
200 do.....s10. 67⅛	100 Kansas & Texas. 12½
1600 do. 67¼	100 do......b3. 12½
600 do. 67⅝	2000 Lake Shore. 61
200 do. 67½	3000 do. 60⅞
300 North-western.. 42¼	2500 do. 61
900 Pacific Mail. 20⅝	3300 do. 61⅛
600 do......s3. 20¼	1000 do. 61
200 do. 20⅛	1100 do. 60⅞
300 do. 20⅜	400 do. 60¾
900 do. 20½	500 do. 60⅞
100 Union Pacific. 62½	1800 do. 61
100 do. 62¼	2000 do. 61⅛
10 do. 62½	100 Ohio & Miss. 20¼
100 do. 62	100 do.....c. 20⅛
100 St. Paul. 42⅞	100 do. 20⅛
300 do......s3. 42¾	100 St. Paul Pref. 70⅝
100 do. 42⅝	100 do. 70½
100 do. 42¾	500 do. 70⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81...122¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67...121½
6,000 do....b. c.122⅝	7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...b. c.123
2,500 U. S. 6s, R., '81...b. c.s3.121¾	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R...117¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...119	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C...b. c.118⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...121½	10,000 U.S. 5s,R.,'81.118½
20,000 do....121⅝	10,000 U.S.5s, C.,'81.118½
40,000 do....b.c.121¼	10,000 do....12.118⅜
	25,000 do....b. c.118⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 70	27 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.113
10,000 C., R. I. & P.7s.109⅝	200 Mich. Cen. b. c. b3. 61¾
3,000 St. L. J. & C. 1st.104	300 do. 61⅝
12,000 M.&StP.C.S.F. 88	100 do. 61¾
5,000 L. & W-B. C. c. 96½	100 do. 61½
1,000 C.&N.W.C.G.B. 93¾	200 do.....s3. 61⅜
3,000 do.....b.c. 93⅞	100 do. 61⅜
2,000 M.&E.1st.b. c.120	100 do.....b3. 61⅝
5,000 M.&E.2d..b. c.110	1100 L.S. & M. S..b.c. 61¼
1,000 C., P. & A..N.107	100 do. 61⅛
2,000 N. Y. C.6s,'87.106	100 do.....s3. 61¼
1,000 Mich. S. S. F..109½	200 do. 61⅛
5,000 N. Mo. 1st..... 95	1600 do. 61¼
5,000 Erie 4th.....104	100 do.....s3. 61⅛
5,000 C.P.1st. S.J.B. 97	1800 do. 61
1,000 Cen. P. G. B...107	600 do. 60⅞
3,000 West.Pac.Bds.100⅛	400 do. 61
5,000 O. & M.2d.b. c. 79⅛	500 do. 61⅛
9,000 do. 79	1100 do.....s3. 61⅛
17,000 Un. Pac. 1st..105	700 do. 61⅛
50 Bk.of Commerce.115	1000 do. 61¼
500 Un.M.C. of T.b. c. 1½	500 do.....c. 61¼
5 Penn. Coal..b. c.270	100 Un. Pac.....b. c. 62
5 Del. & H.Can.b. c.120	100 C. & N.W..b. c.s3. 42⅜
100 West. Un.b. c.s3. 67⅝	100 do. 42¼
1100 do. 67½	100 C.& N. W.Pf..b. c. 63¼
900 do. 67⅝	100 do.....s3. 63⅝
100 do. 67¾	100 C., C., C. & I.b. c. 56¾
500 do. 67⅝	100 Cen. of N. J..b. c.107
700 do.....s3. 67½	10 do. 107¼
600 do. 67⅝	100 C. & R. I.....b. c.110⅜
400 do. 67¾	60 do. 110½
300 do. 67⅝	300 do. 110¼
500 Pac. Mail...b. c. 20½	1300 do. 110⅛
300 do. 20⅝	10 do. 110
200 do.....s3. 20½	6 do. 110⅛
100 do.....s10. 20½	200 C., M. & St.P.b. c. 42⅞
300 do. 20⅝	200 do. 42¾
100 United States Ex. 70½	400 C.M.&StPPf.b.c.b3 70¾
6 do. 71	300 do. 70⅝
900 Erie Railway.b. c. 20¾	200 do. 70½
600 do.....c. 20¾	100 Chic., B. & Q....118⅝
300 do. 20⅞	100 St. L.,I.M.&s.b. c. 23
500 do.....b60. 20⅞	100 H. & St. J. Pf.b. c. 27
100 do.....s3. 20¾	900 Pac. of Mo...b. c. 14
1300 do. 20⅞	100 Ohio & M.b. c.b3. 20⅜
400 do.....b3. 20⅞	100 do. 20¼
1300 do. 20¾	2600 do.....s3. 20
400 do. 20⅝	300 do. 20
200 do.....s10. 20½	300 do. 20⅛
1000 do.....s3. 20½	400 C., C. & I.C..b. c. 4½
300 do.....s5. 20½	200 do. 4⅞
700 do. 20⅝	100 do. 4⅝
100 do.....b30. 20¾	10 Amer. Ex....b. c. 63
1300 do. 20⅝	10 Adams Ex...b. c.108¼
400 do.....c. 20⅝	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 70	200 Lake Shore. 61⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...113	700 do.....s3. 61⅜
100 do.....s3.113	100 do.....c. 61⅜
100 West. Union...s3. 67⅝	2500 do. 61½
500 do. 67⅝	100 do.....b3. 61⅝
500 do. 67¾	1100 do.....b3. 61½
800 do.....b3. 67⅞	100 do. 61⅜
600 do. 67⅝	600 do.....s3. 61⅜
100 Pacific Mail. 20⅝	200 do. 61½
500 Erie Railway. 20¾	500 North-western. 42⅜
100 do.....s3. 20⅝	100 North-west. Pf.c. 63⅝
200 do.....b3. 20⅜	100 do.....s60. 63
1200 do. 20¾	100 Han. & St. Jo. 17¾
100 Union Pacific. 62¼	100 Reno 2d Pf. 105½
200 Mich. Central. 61¾	200 Pacific. R. of Mo. 14⅛
100 do. 61⅞	25 Morris & Essex. 105¾
100 do. 62	100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 20¼
300 do. 62⅛	100 C., C. & I. C. 4⅞
100 St. Paul. 42¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81...121½	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...123
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...121¼	4,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81...118½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N. W. C.G.B. 93⅞	400 L.S.& M.So.b.c.s3. 61⅛
9,000 do.....b.c. 93¾	600 do. 61⅝
8,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div.102½	1100 do.....s3. 61⅛
	5 do. 61¾
2,000 L.S.Con..1stC.107	100 do. 61⅛
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 95	2200 do.....s3. 61⅜
1,000 O. & M. 2d... 79	700 do. 61⅜
3,000 U. Pac. 1st...105⅛	300 Mich Cen.....b.c. 62
2,000 U. P. S. Fund. 91½	400 do. 62⅛
2,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88. 90¼	100 Ill. Central...b.c.101¼
4,000 L. & N. C.,'98. 94½	200 C. & N. W. ...b.c. 42⅜
10 Amer. Ex. Bank..115½	200 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 63¼
210 C. Coal of Md.b.c. 41½	100 Chi. & R. I....b.c.110⅜
100 W. Union Tel.b.c. 67⅞	200 do. 110½
1500 do. 68	250 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 70⅝
1600 do.....b3. 68⅛	800 do. 70¾
400 do. 68⅛	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 20⅜
100 do. 68	100 do.....b10. 20⅜
4000 do. 68⅛	50 Ohio & Miss. Pf.. 41
1100 do. 68¼	100 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 17¾
300 do.....s10. 68¼	200 H. & St. J. Pf..b.c. 27
1800 do. 68⅛	100 C., C. & I. C....b.c. 4⅞
200 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. 20¾	100 Morris & Es...b3.105⅝
1000 Erie R.......b.c. 20¾	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 14
200 do. 20⅝	100 do.....s3. 14
200 do.....s15. 20½	600 do. 14⅛
400 do. 20⅝	50 St. L.,I. M. & S.b.c. 22½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 93¾	500 Lake Shore.....b3. 61½
4,000 C. P.,San.J.Br. 97	500 do. 61½
10,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 88⅛	500 do.....s3. 61½
2,000 M. & St.P. 1st.115⅛	100 do. 61⅜
3,000 do. 116	700 do. 61⅝
3,000 U. Pac. 1st...105⅛	100 do. 61⅝
1,500 Fort W. 1st..117½	100 do. 61¾
100 P. C. L. & P. Co..102¾	100 do. 61⅝
100 do. 103¼	900 do.....s3. 61⅝
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 20⅝	100 do.....s5. 61½
100 do. 20¾	1600 do. 61⅝
400 do. 20⅝	500 do.....b3. 61⅝
100 do.....s3. 20⅝	500 do.....s3. 61½
200 Western Union.. 68¼	100 do. 61½
500 do.....b3. 68⅛	100 N. W. Pf.....b60. 63½
900 do. 68⅜	800 Erie Railway.b3. 20
100 do.....s3. 68⅛	500 do. 20⅝
900 do. 68¼	100 do. 20¾
100 Mich. Central.... 62¼	100 St. Paul Pf....b3. 70⅞
200 do. 62½	200 do.....b3. 71
100 Rock Island.....110½	400 do. 71
100 St. Paul. 43	100 do. 71⅛
200 Pacific R. of Mo.. 14½	100 do. 71

MONDAY, March 27—P. M.

The week opened with a dull market on the Stock Exchange. At the opening prices made a decline, which was most marked in Lake Shore and Western Union, but toward the close there was a recovery. The point used to assist the depression was the repetition of the rumors about the renewal of the railroad war. The transactions aggregated 128,000 shares, of which 49,000 were in Lake Shore, 29,000 in Western, 19,000 in Erie, and 7,000 in Pacific Mail. Lake Shore opened at 61, a decline of ¼ ⅌ cent. from the closing quotation on Saturday, but later, under the influence of a brisk buying movement, the price shaply rallied and advanced to 61¾. Western Union fell off from 68⅛ to 67¼, and later rose to 68⅜, closing at 68¼. Michigan Central fell off to 61⅜, but at the close showed an advance of over 1 ⅌ cent. from the lowest point. The Granger shares were a fraction lower in the early dealings, but subsequently recovered. The changes, however, with the exception of an advance in St. Paul preferred from 70⅜ to 71⅛, were inconsiderable. Union Pacific ranged between 62 and 62½, Erie between 20½ and 20⅞, Ohio and Mississippi between 20 and 20⅜, and Rock Island between 110⅛ and 110½, Pacific Mail opened and closed at 20⅝, the extreme fluctuations having been 20⅛ and 20¾. Missouri Pacific advanced to 14½, and C., C. and I. C. to 4⅞. Investment shares were dull and steady.

The money market was easy, the principal business having been at 3@4 ⅌ cent. In the afternoon there were a few transactions at 4½ ⅌ cent., when large offerings followed, and the rate declined rapidly to 2 ⅌ cent., the final business being at 2½@3 ⅌ cent. The discount market was quiet, with sales of prime names at 5@6 ⅌ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $800,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities firm, especially for United States bonds, which advanced ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. 1865s, old, closed at 105¾, 1867s at 108¼, 10-40s at 105⅞@106⅛, and new 5s at 106@106¼. Consols closed at 94 3-16 for money, and at 94¼@94 5-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £55,000 sterling on balance to-day. The increase in specie by the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week was 5,921,000 marks. The sterling exchange market was firm with business at $4 86¾ for 60 days' bills, and at $4 89¾ for demand. Gold was a fraction weaker, opening at 114 and declining to 113⅞, closing at the lower figure. Cash gold was easy at 2@3½ ⅌ cent. interest for carrying.

Government bonds were weak at a slight decline, notwithstanding the improvement in the London market. The business, except at the early boards, was very small. Some of the German bankers were disposed to sell bonds, their action being based upon a decline in securities at Frankfort. Railroad bonds were firm on a small business, State bonds being devoid of feature.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1876.

Gold receipts	$366,196 41
Gold payments	100,556 33
Gold balance	46,942,453 17
Currency receipts	724,543 04
Currency payments	1,145,850 24
Currency balance	35,275,614 88
Customs	344,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MONDAY, MARCH 27.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	114¼	113⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118½	118½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121½	121⅜
Bills on London	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86¾
New-York Central	113¼	113⅛
Rock Island	110¼	110½
Pacific Mail	20⅝	20⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43⅛	43
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	70¾	71
Lake Shore	61¼	61½
Chicago and North-western	42½	42½
Chicago and North-western Pref.	64	63½
Western Union	68⅛	68¼
Union Pacific	62½	62¼
Toledo and Wabash	3¾	3⅞
Delaware, Lack. and Western	119	119¼
New-Jersey Central	106⅞	106⅞
Panama	134	134
Erie	20¾	20⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	20⅜	20⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	3⅞	3⅝
Harlem	140	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18	17¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	28	27
Michigan Central	62½	62⅜
Illinois Central	101¾	101¼
Missouri Pacific	13⅞	14½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Number of Shares.
New-York Central	113⅛	113	200
Erie	20⅞	20½	18,800
Lake Shore	61¾	60¾	49,300
North-western	42½	42¼	1,100
North-western Preferred	63½	63¼	600
Rock Island	110½	110⅛	2,160
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43	42⅞	1,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	71⅛	70⅜	2,800
Morris and Essex	105⅝	105⅝	100
New-Jersey Central	107	107	100
Michigan Central	62½	61⅜	5,670
Illinois Central	101¼	101¼	100
Union Pacific	62½	62	500
C., C., C. and Indianapolis	56¾	56¾	100
C., C. and Ind. Central	4⅞	4½	900
Hannibal and St. Joseph	17¾	17¾	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	27	27	300
Ohio and Mississippi	20⅜	20	4,100
Missouri Pacific	14½	14	2,600
Western Union	68⅜	67¼	28,800
Pacific Mail	20¾	20⅛	6,700
Consolidation Coal	41½	41½	200
Union Mining	1½	1½	500
Kansas and Texas	12½	12½	200
Iron Mountain	23	23	150
United States Express	70½	70½	100
Total sales			127,580

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	126⅝	126¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅜	121⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	118⅞	119⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	118⅞	119⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121¼	121½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121¼	121⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122¾	123¼
United States 6s, 1868, coupons	122¾	123¼
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅝	117⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	117⅞	119
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118	118¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅜	118⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $32,000 for interest, and $110,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$29,294,000
Gold balances	811,497
Currency balances	936,318

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$62,777,386
Currency balances	3,359,360
Gold exchanges	7,630,834
Gold balances	862,013

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	108	108⅛
United Companies of New-Jersey	137	137½
Pennsylvania Railroad	56¾	56⅞
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62⅛
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20¾	20⅞
Northern Central Railroad	37	37¼
Lehigh Navigation	50	50⅛
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	105⅛	105¼

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in March show a decrease as compared with those of the same week last year of $1,109 05.

The net earnings of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad for the month of February amounted to $132,560 36.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ $100,000 NEW-YORK CITY 7s,
DUE IN 1896,
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN. NO. 40 WALL ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 27, 1876.

COTTON—A moderate business has been reported for early delivery at former figures....Ordinary quoted at 9 13-16c.; Low Middling at 12 9-16c.@12 13-16c.; Middling at 13⅜c.@13 9-16c. ⅌ lb. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,384 bales, (of which 1,180 bales were on Saturday evening,) including — bales to shippers, 322 bales to spinners, and 1,062 bales to speculators....The dealings for forward delivery have been unusually liberal, but at reduced prices, under more urgent offerings. The Liverpool advices were less favorable....Sales have been reported since our last of 46,400 bales, (of which 7,800 bales were on Saturday evening and 38,600 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 13 9-16c.; April, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; May, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; June, 14 3-32c.; July, 14 5-16c.; August, 14 15-32c.@14½c.; September, 14⅛c.@14⅜c.; October, 14 1-16c.@14 3-16c.; November and December, 13⅞c.@14c. ⅌ lb., showing a decline of 1-32c.@5-16c. ⅌ lb., closing barely steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,509 bales, and at the shipping ports were 13,702 bales, against 12,373 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 24,136 bales, against 22,422 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,720,366 bales, against 3,161,282 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 11,022 bales; to the Continent, 2,496 bales; stock in New-York, 175,292 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 654,255 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Strict Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Good Ordinary	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Strict Good Ord	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Low Middling	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Strict Low Mid	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Middling	13⅜	13½	13 9-16	13 9-16
Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Mid	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Middling Fair	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Fair	15½	15⅝	15¾	15¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 15-16	Low Middling	11 9-16
Strict Good Ord	11 1-16	Middling	12 7-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely dealt in at generally firm prices. The main business has been in Minnesota Extras, (straight and patent,) City Mill Extras, (for the West Indies,) and regular shipping Extras for the English markets. The offerings of these descriptions have been on a restricted scale, holders showing decided confidence. Minnesota Extras have been quoted rather dearer. Other trade and family Extras have been moderately sought after at unchanged quotations. No. 2 and Superfine, as also unsound Extras, quiet at current figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 19,200 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly unsound Extras at $5 25@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3 30@$4 10, mainly at $3 75@$3 90; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 30@$4 80, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 10@$5 40, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; choice to fancy do., $5 40@$5 85, chiefly $5 50@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5 20@$6 75, mainly at $5 80@$6 20 for the West Indies, (the latter for choice brands,) and $5 25@$5 40 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 40, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 40 for small lots and lines; very poor to fancy Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 35@$7 50, chiefly at $6 50@$7 25 for trade brands, and $5 35@$5 75 for shipping brands; Minnesota patent Extras, fair to very fancy, at $7 25@$9 85, mostly at $8@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock, $5 40@$7 25; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra, Red, and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 40@$7 25, chiefly at $5 80@$6 65; Western White do. Extra, $5 85@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 60@$8 25, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 75@$7 25 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales have been 9,850 bbls. shipping stock, mainly Minnesota Extras, City Mills Extras, and regular shipping Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in fair request, partly for export, at firm rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,670 bbls., in lots, at $4 35@$5 45 for inferior to choice Superfine; $5 25@$6 45 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 50@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and Family Extras....Rye Flour has been offered with reserve, and has been quoted very firm, especially desirable brands of Superfine, for which a prompt sale has been noted....We quote at from $4@$4 50 for poor to very good Fine, and $4 60@$5 10 for about fair to fancy Superfine. Sales, 400 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 85@$5 05 for very good to choice Superfine....The recent rise in the price of Rye (due in good part to the revival of the export demand) has served to strengthen the confidence of holders....Corn-meal has been steadier in price, and not offered very freely. The demand has been moderate at current rates....We quote at from $2 65@$3 25 for poor to choice Yellow Western, $3@$3 15 for Yellow Jersey, $2 90@$3 20 for Pennsylvania, and $3.35@$3 40 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 650 bbls. in lots, within our range....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in reduced stock and fair request within the range of $1 05@$1 40 for poor to choice ⅌ 100 lb.; dealings mostly in low grade stock at $1 10@$1 15, from dock and delivered, ⅌ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour has been dull and irregular within the range of $1 60@$1 90 for State and Pennsylvania, about fair to very choice, ⅌ 100 lb.; fancy lots quoted higher....Oat-meal has been selling slowly within the nominal range of $5 75@$6 50 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 25 for Canada, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered less freely and quoted a shade stronger in price, checking transactions, though more inquiry was noted for supplies, in good part for export. The easier range of ocean freights by the steam lines, especially for Liverpool, tended to stimulate bidding on export account, but not on a basis quite up to the views of sellers, particularly on prime samples. Winter Wheat has been quoted steady, but has been comparatively dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels, including strictly prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store, at $1 38; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, Fall inspection, part in store, at $1 28, (quoted afloat at $1 29@$1 30;) No. 2 do., of fresh receipt, at $1 28, afloat; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, of fresh receipt, part at $1 17, afloat; No. 3 Chicago Spring, afloat, at $1 14½@$1 15, mainly at $1 15; ungraded Spring, in store and afloat, within the range of $1 14@$1 20, chiefly at $1 14@$1 17, afloat, and $1 17 in store, as to quality; New-York No. 3 Red Winter, (reported,) at $1 20 ⅌ bushel; White and Amber Wheat about as last quoted....Corn has been quite scarce and much wanted for early delivery, partly on account of maturing March contracts. Prices have been again quoted higher, closing firmly. The sharp advance operated against the export trade....Sales have been reported since our last of 48,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 67c.@67¼c. for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing at 67c. bid.; 65½c.@67¼c. for ungraded Mixed Western; 67c. for steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection; 66c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, in store; 66c.@67½c., (nominally,) for Yellow Western; 66¼c. for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 67c.@68c. for Yellow Southern, from dock and delivered; 68c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store....And for forward delivery, the demand has been good, but the advanced prices asked have been against free dealings....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at the close (nominally) at 67c.; Mixed Western do., April option, 65½c.; do., May option, 65c....Sales reported of 15,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April delivery, at 65½c., and 5,000 bushels do., do., May, at 65c. ⅌ bushel. And of Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, several settlements of contracts were reported on the basis of 66½c. for Mixed, and 65½c. for steamer grade....Rye has been held above the view of buyers, and has been inactive. Prime State quoted at 90c. bid, and up to 95c. asked. Canada, in bond, 90c.@92c., and Western within the range of 82c.@86c. ⅌ bushel....Barley has been very quiet at about previous quotations. Sales were made of 1,500 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 12 ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt, Buckwheat, and Canada Peas, essentially as last quoted, without further important movements....Oats have been more sought after, largely on speculative account, at a shade higher prices. Prime samples have been offered sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 86,000 bushels, at 48c. for prime No. 2 Chicago, in store, (54,000 bushels on speculation;) 48½c. for New-York No. 1; 46½c. for New-York No. 2; 47¼c. for New-York No. 2 White; 47c.@52c. for poor to prime White Western, mainly at 49½c.@50½c. for car lots, and 48c. for fair, in store; 45c.@48c. for ordinary to about prime Mixed Western, car lots; 49c.@52c. for White State, mostly at 50c.@50½c., from cars; and 46c.@47c. for about fair to about good Mixed do., car lots....More inquiry has been noted for Feed within the range of from $17@$22 50, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $17@$18 50 for 40 to 60 lb., and $19 50@$20 50 for 100 lb. ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been arriving freely, (receipts including 3,500 bales by river barges,) and has been in active request at firm prices, in good part for shipment. Of the sales were 1,300 bales shipping, (including 500 bales for Havana and 800 bales for coastwise ports)....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 70c.@80c., chiefly at 75c.@80c., cash and time; and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 05 ⅌ 100 lb. Clover, 60c.@70c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been moderately inquired for, within the range of 75c.@$1 15. Oat, 60c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lb....The stock of Grain in store in this port to-day embraces 3,879,077 bushels Wheat, 291,687 bushels Corn, 75,558 bushels Rye, 313,157 bushels Barley, 407,660 bushels Malt, 778,515 bushels Oats, and 3,910 bushels Peas....The aggregate of Grain in store is 5,749,594 bushels, as against 6,037,534 bushels last Monday, and 6,037,534 bushels March 29, 1875.

MILK—The contract price paid to dairymen for Milk for the month of March is 4c. ⅌ quart. New contracts will be made on the 1st of April and the price will probably be changed. Sales were made at the depots to-day at $1 50@$2 50 ⅌ 40-quart can.

PROVISIONS—A fair inquiry prevailed for Mess Pork, for early delivery, mostly for shipment, closing more steady....Sales have been reported of 288 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23 25@$23 37½, closing at $23 37½ for inspected....And for forward delivery business has been unimportant, with Western Mess, April option, quoted nominally at $23 15; May, $23 35@$23 40; June, $23 60@$23 65 ⅌ bbl....Prime Mess has been in request, quoted at $21 50@$22 25, the latter for fancy brands. Sales reported of 100 bbls. on private terms....Extra Prime quoted at $19....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand at rather easier rates. City quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Pigs, 11c.@11⅛c....Western Hogs at 10¼c....Cut-meats have been in fair request at steady rates....Sales of 67,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12½c.@13⅜c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of our quotations....We now quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@13⅞c.; Smoked Hams at 14¼c.@15¼c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 15 to 9 lb. averages, at 12¼c.@14c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., 9¼c....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 13c.@14c....Bacon has been in less urgent demand and quoted less firm....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 13⅛c.; Western Long Clear, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; do. Short Clear, 13⅛c.@13¼c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 13c....Sales, 165 bxs. City do., part at 13¼c....And, for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11⅞c.; Short Clear, 12⅜c.; Short Rib at 12⅛c....Western Steam Lard has been moderately active, for early delivery, at rather firmer prices....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 600 tcs., prime to choice, to refiners, at $14 25@$14 30, and 250 tcs. choice, to shippers, at $14 30....Other sales to the amount of 1,000 tcs. rumored, for shipment, but not confirmed....Choice Western Kettle quoted at $14 50@$14 62½....And for forward delivery, Western Steam has been more freely dealt in at a shade better prices, closing rather easier....Western Steam, March option, closed at $14 20@$14 25; April, $14 22½ asked; May, $14 37½; June, $14 45@$14 47½; July, $14 57½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 250 tcs., March option, at $14 20; 2,500 tcs., April option, at $14 15@$14 25; 7,750 tcs., May, at $14 32½@$14 37½; 1,500 tcs., June, at $14 45@$14 50, and 1,000 tcs., July, at $14 55@$14 57½....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been quoted irregular on a moderate trade; quoted at $14 12½@$14 25; sales 300 tcs....No. 1 City quoted at $13 25, on sales of 270 tcs....Refined Lard has been in more request for shipment; quoted for the Continent at $14 62½, asked, and for South America at $14 75@$14 87½, and for the West Indies at $13 75....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 tcs. for the Continent, on private terms....Beef has been steady, but not active....We quote barrel Beef at from $11 50 for old, and $13@$13 50 for new Extra Mess, and $10 50 for old and $12 50 for new Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet ⅌ bbl. Sales 90 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $31 50@$32; Philadelphia do., $30....Beef Hams have been inactive, at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $24 for good do.; and $22@$24 for Southern....Butter quoted very firm, with a good demand noted for the firmer grades....We quote new State, about fair to strictly prime, at 32c.@40c.; 23c.@37c. for ordinary to choice State; 37c.@42c. for choice to very fancy do. (selections;) 17c.@32c. for poor to very choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy, in small lots; 20c.@28c. for very poor to strictly choice rolls, and 29c.@30c. for fancy do....Cheese in moderate request at about previous figures....We quote on the basis of from 11c.@14c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9c.@13¼c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....Fresh Eggs have been in better supply, and quoted at from 15½c.@18c. for good to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 16½c.@17c., showing a decline....Tallow has been more freely purchased, for shipment, at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 190,000 lb. prime at 9c. ⅌ lb....Stearine scarce, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at the close at 15½c. bid, and up to 16c. asked. Sales, 100 tcs. off grades, part at 12¾c.; and 40,000 lb. City, in hhds., at 15½c....A fairly active inquiry prevails for domestic Rice, prices of which have been ruling firm. We quote common to choice Carolina at $5 75@$7 25; Louisiana at $5@$6 25....East India has been very moderately sought after at about old figures....We quote Rangoon at $6@$6 25, currency, and $2 45@$2 55, gold in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $3 87½@$4 12½, gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 lb.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 14; sales, 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights were quoted lower to-day, notably so by the steam lines for British ports, especially for Liverpool and London. The demand for accommodation was comparatively moderate at the current figures, chiefly for Grain, Provisions, and Cotton. In the chartering line trade was quiet, with tonnage for Grain quoted less firm, and for Petroleum, Lumber, &c., about as before. Offerings of tonnage more liberal, particularly for the Grain trade, (outport loading.)....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,400 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ⅌ lb.; 1,400 pks. Bacon and Lard on the basis of 30s., (with contracts rumored on the same basis for 2,500 to 3,500 pks., but without confirmation.) 160 pks. Grease at 30s.; 35 tons Leather at 50s. ⅌ ton, with Grain room quoted nominally at 7½d.@8d. ⅌ bushel. Also a ship, 800 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (reported as chartered there,) at 45s....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lb.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d. ⅌ standard bushel, (showing a decline,) and 5,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, an American bark, 1,023 tons, with about 6,500 bbls. Flour and 25,000 bushels Grain, from Portland, Me., on private terms....For Cork and orders, an American bark, 531 tons, hence with about 3,250 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 3d. to the United Kingdom, 10 ⅌ cent. additional if to the Continent, (Dutch ports excluded,) and 3d. ⅌ bbl. off if direct. A Norwegian bark, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d.; a British bark, 610 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter; and an American schooner, 443 tons, with Cotton, from Galveston, at ½d. ⅌ lb., (with privileges extending to the Continent.)....For Havre, by sail, 3,500 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) at ⅞c. ⅌ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, 300 bxs. Bacon (of through freight) at 40s. ⅌ ton; also a Norwegian bark, 715 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 577 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., (at which rate the German bark, 928 tons, mentioned in our last, was also chartered;) also, a German bark, with about 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For the Mediterranean, an American bark, 339 tons, with equal to about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on the basis of 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Yokohama, an American ship, 836 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum, in cases, on private terms....For Kingston, (Jamaica,) an American brig, 342 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of about 35c. ⅌ bbl....For Jamaica, an American brig, 230 tons, hence, with Lumber, at $4....For Point-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe, an American schooner, 326 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For St. John, N. F., an American schooner, 158 tons, hence, with general cargo at 50c.@55c. ⅌ bbl.

THE PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, March 27.—Printing Cloths are dull, with a weaker feeling, though without quotable change in price.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 27, 1876.

On an increase of numbers trade on this forenoon opened slow in horned Cattle. The quality of the herds on sale was in the aggregate so coarse as not to suit the demand. The markets closed weak, with several car loads unsold. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 9½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights 5¾ to 9½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5½ to 8¾ cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows were held on sale. Coarse quality meal-fed Calves sold at 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.; grass Calves and smooth quality Veals not quoted. Sheep very slow of sale, at 6¾c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb. Spring Lambs in demand at 14c. ⅌ lb. Yearling Lambs slow at 8½c. ⅌ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale. City dressed opened slow. There were no quotations to be had at noon.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self, 36 cars of Beeves, sales as follows: 158 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; 77 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 48 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 73 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale 93 Illinois Steers. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 55 Illinois Steers, from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. T. Gilles sold for H. Benedict 30 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; for Plattner & Co., 30 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for self, 39 Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights 9 to 9½ cwt., quality good. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 180 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 6½ to 7½ cwt.; 63 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 60 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weights 7¾ to 8 cwt. J. Gilles sold for self 18 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Vail & Kerchway sold for selves 34 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., with $10 on the lot, weight 6½ cwt. A. N. Monroe sold for self 14 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 9¼ cwt. H. S. Rosenthal sold for Morris & Waixels 40 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 65 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 31 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. J. C. Fagan sold for self 51 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 30 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Coon & Hasbury 147 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, with a good top, from 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., with tops at 12c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¾ to 8 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Rankin & Thompson 60 generally coarse but fat Missouri Steers at 10¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for A. N. Monroe, 70 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 45 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 172 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,280 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 133 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,540 lb., at 6⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 47 State Sheep, weight 4,410 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 90 State Sheep, weight 7,980 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 27 Michigan Sheep, weight 2,640 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 338 Michigan Sheep, weight 31,870 lb., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 15 State Veals, weight 1,770 lb., at 7½c. ⅌ lb. Sold for week ending March 25, 1876, 6,237 Sheep and Lambs, average $6 60 ⅌ head; 82 Veals and Calves, average $10 ⅌ head.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hallenbeck & Davis sold 82 Sheep, weight 8,440 lb., at 7⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 83 Sheep, weight 8,620 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 165 Sheep, weight 17,910 lb., at 8⅛c. ⅌ lb. S. McGraw sold 6 State Calves, weight 910 lb., at 8½c. ⅌ lb. J. Kirby sold 365 State Sheep, weight 30,100 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 168 State Sheep, weight 14,020 lb., at 7⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 98 State Sheep, weight 8,910 lb., at $7 35 ⅌ cwt.; 161 State Sheep, weight 18,280 lb., at 8⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 52 yearling State Lambs, weight 3,830 lb., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 14 Spring Lambs, weight 660 lb., at 14c. ⅌ lb.

At Harsimus Cove.—M. Goldschmidt sold for Hirsch, Meyer & Co. 48 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., scant; 50 common Illinois Steers, at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 48 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 31 coarse Illinois Steers, at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., with $20 off the herd, weight 7 cwt., strong; 66 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 49 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., with $1 off ⅌ head, weight 8 cwt.; 64 Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant, with $1 off ⅌ head; 29 coarse but fat Illinois Steers, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 to 8¼ cwt.; 68 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Klopfer & Rothschild 65 fair Missouri Steers, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 17 generally fair Missouri Steers, at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 63 generally fair Missouri Steers, at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for J. A. Dadisman 45 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt; for J. F. Saddler 44 Illinois Steers from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for D. W. Lepine, 18 common Pennsylvania Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for D. H. Sherman, 96 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; on commission, 46 still-fed Cows at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton, 10 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., with $1 off ⅌ head, weight 5¾ cwt.; 103 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 63 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. C. Kahn sold for self 1 car-load of mixed Kentucky Cattle at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., with a few at 10½c. ⅌ lb. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 101 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 67 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; 23 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for W. Reid 80 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 80 Ohio Sheep, weight 6,900 lb., at $6 70 ⅌ cwt.; 345 Indiana Sheep, weight 32,320 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 403 Indiana Sheep, weight 42,320 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 147 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,520 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 181 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,560 lb., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 92 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,190 lb., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb. Also sold for week ending March 25, 1876, 6,170 Sheep, average $7 60 ⅌ head, range of prices 6¼c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 209 Sheep, weight 17,180 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 170 Sheep, weight 15,800 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 182 Sheep, weight 17,820 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. Also sold for week ending March 25, 1876, 2,111 Sheep for $16,364 66, average ⅌ head, $7 75.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for the week ending March 27, 1876: 3,539 head of horned Cattle, 51 Cows, 726 Veals and Calves, 8,285 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for the week ending March 25, 1876: 3,139 Sheep and Lambs, 17 Cows, 200 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,048 Sheep and Lambs, 2 Cows, 36 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for the week ending March 25, 1876: 11,293 Hogs, 160 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 3,555 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending March 25, 1876: 4,709 head of horned Cattle, 52 Cows, 9,338 Sheep and Lambs, 8,930 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 2,434 head of horned Cattle, 16 Cows, 4,315 Sheep, 3,341 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending March 27, 1876: 18 Beeves, 1,344 Sheep, 69 Veals and Calves, 4,854 Hogs, 31 Horses.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Cattle—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 5,000 head; market dull and lower on good to medium grades of shipping Cattle; best grades steady; sales of stock Steers at $3 75@$3 95; feeders, $4@$4 25; medium to good shippers, $4 25@$4 75; choice, $5@$5 75; extra, $6@$6 25; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 9,000 head; market moderately active, easy; light bacon grades, $8 05@$8 10; packers', $8@$8 25; shippers', $8 15@$8 40; Philadelphias, $8 75@$9; shipments, 2,600 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market quiet; sales of natives at $5@$6 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 14; No. 2 do., $1 02¾, spot; $1 03, April; $1 07¾, May; No. 3 do, 91c.; rejected, 81c. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 47c.@47½c., spot; 47c., April; 49⅝c.@49¾c., May. Barley—Demand fair and prices have advanced; sales at 58c.@60c., spot; 58½c., April; 59½c., May. Rye steady and firm at 65c. Oats—Demand light, but holders firm; No. 2, 33c.@33¼c., spot; 32¾c., April; 34⅝c., May; rejected, 26c. Pork easier, but in good demand at $22 40, spot; $22 70, May; $22 95, June. Lard—Demand fair and prices have advanced; sales at $13 80, spot; $14@$14 02½, May; $14 17½@$14 20, June. Bulk Meats steady and firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 12⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 12⅜c. Whisky—Good demand at full prices; sales at $1 07. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat unsettled and lower at $1 02¾, April; $1 07⅜@$1 07½, May. Corn easier at 46⅝c.@46¾c., April; 49¼c., May. Oats dull at 32¾c., April; 34¾c., May. Pork dull at $22 70@$22 72½, May; $22 95, June. Lard quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat firmer, held higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51 bid, cash; $1 51½, April; No. 3 do., $1 35 bid. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 45c.@45½c., cash and April, mostly at the outside figures; 45⅞c., May; 45½c.@46c., June. Oats higher; No. 2, 35c.@35¾c., according to location; Rejected, 32½c.@33c. Barley firm, unchanged. Rye—An advance asked, but none established; 64½c. bid. Whisky dull, nominally $1 06. Pork steady, unchanged. Bulk Meats dull, lower to sell; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c.@12⅛c. and 12¼c.@12⅜c.; no buyers at outside figures and no sellers at inside prices. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard inactive; 14c. asked. Live Hogs scarce and wanted; light Shipping, $7 40@$7 65; Yorkers, $7 75@$8 25; Packing, $7 90@$8 25; Butchers', $8 25@$8 50. Cattle active and firm; good to choice Shipping Steers, $4 75@$5 50; medium to fair do., $4 25@$4 62½; pony do., $4@$4 50; fair to choice Native Cows, $3 65@$4 25; Native Stockers, $2 75@$4; Feeders, $4@$4 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 head Hogs, 1,300 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier, but not quotably lower, at $1 15@$1 30. Corn inactive at 50c.@51c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at 37c.@43c. Barley quiet but steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 10@$1 12. Rye dull at 71c.@73c. Pork nominally unchanged at $23. Lard quiet but steady; Steam, $13 75, cash; $14 20, buyer May; Kettle, $14@$14 25. Bulk Meats inactive; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 90@$12, cash; $12 25, buyer April; Clear Sides, $12 25. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky nominally unchanged at $1 06, with no sales; held at $1 07. Butter unsettled; heavy receipts have depressed the market; good to prime, 28c.@33c.; choice, 35c.@38c. Hogs scarce and firm; common to good light, $8@$8 50; fair to medium heavy, $8 60@$8 80; receipts, 580 head; shipments, 204 head. Freights unchanged.

BUFFALO, March 27.—In store and afloat: Wheat, 1,100,454 bushels; Corn, 18,632 bushels; Oats, 86,011 bushels; Barley, 71,946 bushels; Rye, 18,122 bushels; Peas, 1,377 bushels; Malt, 6,739 bushels. Receipts—Flour, 8,700 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 6,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,500 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Flour quiet, firm; sales of 600 bbls.; prices unchanged. Wheat neglected, entirely nominal. Corn quiet, firm; sales of 6 cars new, on track, at 58c.; 2 cars new Yellow, on track, at 59c. Oats neglected. Rye inactive. Barley dull; no sales. Seeds dull, unchanged. Pork dull at $23 25 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines inactive, nominally $1 10, City made.

CARPETS, &C.

MATTINGS, MATTINGS.—FURNISH YOUR houses now at low prices. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

* 7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the preferred stock of this company, of $7 per share, has been declared out of the net earnings of 1874, and a further dividend of $7 per share out of the net earnings of 1875, said dividends to be paid on the 10th day of April next, in the consolidated sinking fund bonds of this company.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d day of March, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 10th day of April next. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 82 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED eight per cent. currency bonds of this company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank. C. ENNIS, Financial Agent.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 27th day of April next. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st day of March. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this company, due April 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, at the Phenix National Bank, No. 45 Wall st. HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS FOR LADIES.

GUIDE TO NEEDLE-WORK, plain and fancy, embracing instructions for cutting and making underclothing, and in embroidery and Berlin work. Illustrated with 167 engravings. Price, 50 cents.

LADY'S BOOK OF CROCHET AND KNITTING contains several hundred new formulas in these employments. Price, 50 cents. For sale, at retail, by all dealers in books and trimmings. At wholesale by New-England News Company, Boston; and American News Company, New-York; or mailed, on receipt of price, by J. HENRY SYMONDS, No. 68 Devonshire st., Boston.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE; agreeable to take; specific for constipation and its consequences. E. Grillon, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris Depot. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA......WED., M'ch 29 | CHINA......WED., April 12
ALGERIA....WED., April 5 | BOTHNIA...WED., April 19

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 29th March, 1876. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC......SATURDAY, April 1, at 1 A. M.
REPUBLIC......SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC......SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier......Tuesday, April 4
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz......Tuesday, April 18
FRANCE, Trudelle......Tuesday, April 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN......March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING......April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO......April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA......April 18, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA......April 25, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*CITY of BRISTOL..Mar. 30 | *LORD CLIVE.....April 20
OHIO.......April 6 | INDIANA.......April 27
PENNSYLVANIA...April 13 | ILLINOIS.......May 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES......March 28.
ALPS......April 12.

FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:
CLARIBEL......March 30.
ATLAS......April 20.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons......Saturday, April 15
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons......

Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

REGULATOR......WEDNESDAY......MARCH 29
CHAMPION......SATURDAY......APRIL 1

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND......THURSDAY, March 30, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M. | Helvetia, Ap'l 15, 9:30 A. M.
The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M. | England, April 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISMAN, THURSDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON......FRIDAY, March 31, 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF PEKING......April 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Thursday, March 30
CITY OF MERIDA......Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ......Thursday, April 13

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA......Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF MEXICO......Tuesday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF INDIANA......Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Thursday, April 20
STATE OF VIRGINIA......Thursday, May 4

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, April 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, April 29, at 10 A. M.
from Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN PASSAGE......$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE......$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HABSBURG...Sat., April 1 | ODER......Sat., April 15
NECKER......Sat., April 8 | MAIN......Sat., April 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin......$100 gold
Second cabin......60 gold
Steerage......30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA......SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
VICTORIA......SATURDAY, April 8, at P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

WILMINGTON......TUESDAY, March 28
COLUMBUS......THURSDAY, April 6

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS S. BUSHNELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Cornelius S. Bushnell, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the NAPA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: In pursuance of an order made herein, on the 13th day of March, 1876, you are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, bankrupt, will be held at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of April, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purpose named in section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title LXI., Bankruptcy, and you are further notified that I have filed my final accounts as Assignee of said Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, bankrupt, in said court, and that at the time and place above set forth I shall apply to said court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of section 5,096 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title LXI, entitled Bankruptcy. Yours, &c., A. G. BLACK, Assignee.

To the creditors of the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, a bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT ELSASSER, LOUIS ELSASSER, and HERMAN WORMS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Albert Elsasser and Louis Elsasser, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the fourth day of April, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eleventh day of March, 1876.
mh14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT, CHETWOOD BIRD, and JOHN J. MILLER, bankrupts.—Samuel Lippincott, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said District, on the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
mh28-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WARNE S. CREVELING, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
G. A. HOBART, Attorney. mh14-law3wTu*

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—PETER BERGEN and JOHN P. MORRIS, Trustees under the last will and testament of Simon Bergen, deceased, plaintiffs, against STEPHEN P. TALLMAN and MARY A. TALLMAN, his wife, ANN E. CLAY and JOHN CLAY, her husband, ALVAH A. CLARK, AUGUSTINE REGER and PATRICK ORR, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 219 Montague street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 31, 1875.
JOHN P. MORRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 219 Montague st., Brooklyn.

To the defendants Ann E. Clay and John Clay: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, together with the complaint in this action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1876.—Dated Brooklyn, March 13, 1876. JOHN P. MORRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
mh14-law6wTu No. 219 Montague st., Brooklyn.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—JANE C. CLARENDON and WILLIAM STRANG, plaintiffs, against JOHN B. HARVEY, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, within six days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-two 29-100 dollars, with interest on $137 25 from December 18, 1875, and on $142 20 from the 1st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 2, 1876. LOUIS COHEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.—Dated March 2, 1876. LOUIS COHEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
mh7-law6wTu* No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 314 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1876.
HENRY E. LAWRENCE, THOMAS T. LAWRENCE, Executors.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors for Executors. mh14-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTONIO JOSE DE FAURE, sometimes called JOSE or JOSEPH DE FAURE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1876.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors. mh28-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCOLLUM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her office, No. 41 Eldridge street in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1876. LYDIA ANN McCOLLUM, Executrix.
ja25-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1875.
MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS, Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, deceased.
n23-law6mTu*

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK. TUESDAY. MARCH 28, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Captain of the Watch—Woodcock's Little Game—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

PARK THEATRE.—Brass—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leale, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Ferreol—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Opera—Comedy—Burlesque—Miss A. Estelle, Mr. Walter Lennox.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama, Farce.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—False Shame—Mr. H. J. Montague.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.—Lecture by Rev. Dr. C. S. Robinson—"Northern Italy."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES (per annum).....$7 50
TEN COPIES (per annum).....12 50
TWENTY COPIES (per annum).....22 00
THIRTY COPIES (per annum).....30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

Two decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States bearing upon the scope and purpose of the Enforcement act, and on the proper methods of defining offenses arising under it, will be found in our columns to-day. The decision in the Louisiana case points out with admirable clearness and emphasis the distinction between rights conferred by the Constitution and rights which the Constitution simply guards against infringement either by Congress on one hand or by State Governments on the other. The source of a good many of the blunders made in interpreting the legislation arising out of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments is shown to be the tendency to confound the rights which one citizen must respect in another with the rights whose enjoyment the State must guarantee to all its citizens. The United States have neither the power nor the obligation to do police duty in the States—a fact which both Judges and legislators have committed serious mistakes in ignoring.

The bill providing for the deficiency in the appropriation for printing currency and directing the issue of the silver change now held by the Treasury, has emerged from the Committee of the Whole into the House. The votes on the bill and the several amendments which have been proposed will be taken without further delay, and there is every prospect that silver coins will be common on or before the centennial anniversary of American independence. We have only ourselves to blame that the same day will not dawn on a nation emancipated from inconvertible paper money of all denominations.

The *Tribune* attempts an analysis of the delegates from this State to the National Republican Convention. The result is a statement whose blundering stupidity is remarkable even for the *Tribune*. We do not profess to have any special means of knowing in what county Mr. A. H. LAFLIN "is supposed to have the most influence," but we can safely assert that it is not in "Tompkins." The *Tribune* was probably thinking of Herkimer, just as, when speaking about "Congressman ROBINSON," it may have meant to say Senator ROBERTSON. In both cases, however, it succeeds in very thoroughly disguising its meaning. Still more idiotic is the assertion that Gen. HUSTED and "Congressman ROBINSON" are "both strong Conkling men." We leave Mr. HUSTED to speak for himself, but if he gives no better evidence of his attachment to Senator CONKLING at Cincinnati than he did at Syracuse, New-York's "favorite son" need hardly count on his vote. As for Senator ROBERTSON, he must have changed his mind very recently if he has become "a strong Conkling man." As the *Tribune* does not appear to have heard of the Ninth Senate District being carried by a Republican last Fall, it is not likely to be very well informed about the political leanings or aspirations of the man who was elected on that occasion.

It will be news to Mr. JOHN H. KETCHAM to hear that he is reckoned among the supporters of Senator CONKLING, and Mr. JACOB H. HAYRAULT will smile grimly over his letter-bags to find himself relegated to the same category. The *Tribune* is careful to note that "Mr. HAYRAULT is or was a Postmaster." This is an admirable stroke of caution, which might have been repeated with advantage at various points in the article referred to. It may interest the *Tribune* to hear that Mr. HAYRAULT still is a Postmaster, and that a strictly confidential communication addressed to him at Hudson might elicit the information that had Senator CONKLING got his own way, that Postmastership might have been referred to in the past tense. The "Liberal" cause must be in a bad way indeed when its sole surviving organ places in the Conkling ranks that once earnest adherent of the Greeley movement, ex-Senator PALMER. The friends of Senator CONKLING will be glad to hear of the *Tribune's* discovery that the two delegates from the Syracuse district are "strong Conkling men." The election of Messrs. CROUSE and HISCOCK was regarded, last week, as an unmixed misfortune by certain gentlemen who are strongly interested in the fortunes of our brilliant Senator. The *Tribune* would establish a permanent claim on their gratitude could it make good half the statements of the farrago of nonsense which it served up yesterday as political information.

Judge DONOHUE showed both judicial acumen and blunt common sense in his prompt decision of the extraordinary motion made on behalf of one of TWEED'S bondsmen for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the civil suits pending against members of the Ring. When this application was first published, it was generally thought to be an elaborate piece of legal pleasantry got up by Mr. FIELD to afford him the opportunity for saying sharp things about the counsel who were engaged in prosecuting TWEED. It was gravely argued, however, on both sides yesterday, and promptly dismissed by Judge DONOHUE, with the remark that, the motion being in effect an application for him to decide whether the counsel employed by the State should have conducted the TWEED suits in some other way, he did not think proper so to decide.

It is probable that the disagreement between the House and Senate on the Military Academy Appropriation bill will be adjusted. The principal point of difference now is that relating to the pay of the Professors. The Senate insists on continuing the allowance for length of service, and the House as resolutely refuses to continue it. If it were not for this the Conference Committee would be likely to come to an understanding, and their report is almost certain to be adopted by the two branches of Congress. It may not be safe to base any calculations relative to the fate of other appropriation bills upon this action. So far, however, there have been in the Conference Committee concessions on both sides.

The only plea that Mr. HAMLIN can urge in favor of his position about the postage on third-class matter is that the Post Office Department should be self-sustaining. At the same time he properly advocates the opening of fresh postal routes in remote parts of the country—the ground on which these new expenditures are advocated being the justice and expediency of giving to far-off settlers the conveniences and comforts of postal communication, without reference to the unprofitableness of the routes to be opened for their benefit. The wisdom of the latter policy is undeniable. Every consideration of expediency and duty indicates the desirableness of enabling the machinery of the Post Office so to expand as to keep pace with the progress of settlement. It is one of the inducements on which the man who exchanges his old home in the East for a new home in the wilderness is entitled to calculate, and the country sustains without a murmur whatever additions to its burdens the process of postal development may entail. Acquiescence in this view of the case, however, is incompatible with the position maintained by Mr. HAMLIN in regard to third-class mail matter. For, to be consistent, the self-sustaining doctrine must be applied to both branches of the subject. If only those rates are to be sanctioned which will cover the cost of the particular service rendered, then only those routes which cover the cost of maintaining them should be upheld. The same rule should be applicable to both cases.

Some timely observations in regard to immigration and the care of immigrants will be found in the letter of a correspondent in another column. The writer, however, seems to give too narrow an interpretation to the recent decision of the Supreme Court. Though it simply declared the head-money tax unconstitutional, it can scarcely be doubted that the principles on which the decision is based preclude the State from the exercise of any authority in the way of inspection or control over the landing of immigrants, and with this must go the power to compel steam-ship companies to take back undesirable ones. The Federal Government may do this, and appoint inspectors of immigrants, if need be; but the State cannot, any more than it can create Customs officers or regulate the entry of goods. But there is nothing to prevent the local authorities and the various societies which now assist and protect immigrants co-operating with the Federal Government, since the object sought to be furthered is alike important to the State and the nation, and desirable on grounds of humanity. With a common desire to do the best that can be done for the poor people seeking our shores, there ought to be little difficulty in devising the requisite legal machinery, for the whole question is simply one of legal rights, and not of policy.

THE VOTE ON THE PAYNE BILL.

Mr. PAYNE'S bill is dead. The House yesterday, by a vote of 81 to 156, refused to suspend the rules and pass it. The 156 who thus signified their opposition to it were made up of the genuine friends of a fixed standard of value and the true believers in the potency of paper. For the latter class we have some respect, as being what they profess to be, and disdaining to sail under false colors. We are of opinion that the campaign for honest money is not yet over. It will not be over until honest money is actually the currency of the country. Meanwhile, it is desirable to know who are the real friends of a return to the gold standard, as distinguished from those who merely profess to be such. The vote of yesterday will be of great assistance in prosecuting that inquiry.

The question is, Which is the more effective measure for bringing the country back to specie payments, the Payne bill or the law of 1875? The latter has been a law for fourteen months, and we know how it works, and can judge as well how it will work in the future as we can how Mr. PAYNE'S measure would work. We know that the law of 1875 has *permitted*—not compelled—a diminution of $45,000,000 in the circulating paper money of the country. That reduction in the paper money is the result of the unfettered operation of the laws of trade and finance. Nevertheless, the inflationists are quite right in supposing that the "wants of trade" alone will never bring the depreciated paper dollar to the gold standard, and it is just here that the effectiveness of the law of 1875 is manifest.

Of the $45,000,000 reduction in the paper money, no less than $34,000,000 consists of the surrendered circulation of national banks. The time may and will come when the banks will wish to reissue the $34,000,000 of surrendered notes. The law of 1875 permits them to reissue their notes, but on one condition. For every $100 reissued, $80 in legal-tender notes must be retired. This provision, though too liberal to the issuers of bank notes for rapid progress toward specie payments, is nevertheless sufficient to prevent a second inflation of the currency. But it is this very provision, the most salutary one contained in the law of 1875, that the Payne bill summarily repeals. If something more effective were substituted in its place there might not be any valid reason to oppose the change, but the Payne bill proposes nothing of the sort. If the law of 1875 were repealed, and Mr. PAYNE'S bill put on the statute book in its place, we might by the 1st of June, 1877, have more paper money afloat than we had two years ago. Under the law of 1875 this is practically impossible.

In view of this statement of what the operation of the law of 1875 has been, and of what it must be in the future, we can judge of the genuineness of the professions of a number of Eastern Democratic Congressmen in favor of hard money. The three Democrats from Connecticut, BARNUM, LANDERS, and PHELPS, all voted for PAYNE'S bill. Mr. CHAPIN, the most prominent Democrat from Massachusetts, voted for it. Of the two Democrats from New-Hampshire, Mr. BELL voted for the bill, and Mr. JONES was absent. Of the New-York Democrats, METCALFE, MEADE, COX, and J. H. BAGLEY, Jr., voted for the bill; ELY, WARD, WOOD, HEWITT, WILLIS, and BEEBE voted against it, and the others were either absent or did not vote. Of the New-Jersey Democrats, CUTLER, HARDENBERGH, and ROSS voted for the bill, and HAMILTON and TEESE against it. Nine Pennsylvania Democrats voted for the bill, including CLYMER and RANDALL. WILLIAMS, the Delaware Democrat, voted for it, and so, also, did the three California Democrats, LUTTRELL, PIPER, and WIGGINTON, and all the Maryland Democrats except O'BRIEN. What valid claim Messrs. CLYMER, RANDALL, COX, MEADE, CHAPIN, BARNUM, and the others mentioned above as voting for the repeal of the Resumption act and the removal of all restrictions on the issue of inconvertible bank notes, can prefer to the name of hard-money men we are at a loss to imagine. They may have their faces turned toward specie payments, but they are certainly rowing in the opposite direction.

In spite of platforms and professions it is now clear that the Democratic party opposes all progress in the direction of specie payments. As the *World* said fifteen days ago, making precisely the same application as we make of its words here, "There is no tongue so persuasive as to induce the people to believe the Democratic Party sincere in its demand for resumption." That party has made no such demand, and will make none. The caucus of its Representatives in Congress has just demanded a long "step backward," and its approaching National Convention will either demand inflation or it will demand nothing. The sounding phrase "Steady steps toward specie payments; no step backward" has already been repudiated by the Democrats in Congress, and it will be trampled under foot.

AN INTERNATIONAL DEAD-LOCK.

Unless there is some serious error in the summary of the Winslow case, as received by the cable, the British Government makes local law paramount to treaty obligations. The extradition of WINSLOW is demanded under the provisions of what is known as the Ashburton-Webster Treaty, ratified in 1842. That convention provides that "the United States and her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them or their Ministers, officers, or authorities, respectfully made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other." This is clear enough, and it covers the case of WINSLOW, whose extradition is sought on the ground that he has committed forgery. But the British Government, it is said, urges that an act of Parliament passed in 1870 provides that a fugitive from justice shall not be surrendered to a foreign State unless provision is made by the law of that State that the accused person shall not be tried for any offense committed prior to his extradition except the particular crime on which his extradition was originally demanded. That is to say, if WINSLOW is returned to the United States by Great Britain to answer to the charge of forgery, he shall not be tried for murder, embezzlement, breach of trust, or arson. Nothing in the treaty can be construed to give more than one meaning to the clause which we have just quoted. In that clause it is expressly provided that these Governments "shall" return to each other persons accused of certain specified crimes, of which forgery is one. There are no conditions attached, except that the application shall be respectful and shall comply with certain forms.

In this particular case compliance with the demand of Great Britain is next to impossible. The request for WINSLOW'S extradition is made by the Secretary of State on the certificate and request of the Governor of Massachusetts, who specifies the crime of the fugitive. And this is done on the indictment of WINSLOW by the Grand Jury of Suffolk County, Massachusetts. The Government of the United States has no jurisdiction in the case further than to receive the fugitive and turn him over to the Massachusetts courts for trial. The United States Government cannot assume undertakings that WINSLOW shall be tried in Massachusetts for forgery only. It is doubtful if there is any authority in Massachusetts to execute such a guarantee as this; certainly, the Governor, who alone can communicate with the National Government on the subject, cannot make such a promise. Nor can any Congressional enactment bind the State courts of Massachusetts. If the extradition of WINSLOW can only be made on the execution of an agreement that he shall only be tried for one specified offense, he cannot be extradited, because there is no authority in the United States competent to make this new covenant with Great Britain. The provisions of the treaty, therefore, are practically suspended by act of Parliament. A local law, enacted since the ratification of the treaty, is deemed sufficient to make that instrument inoperative.

People will watch the solution of this difficulty with interest. It is a new issue. Criminals have been returned from one country to another before now without any raising of this question; and there is reason to suspect that, if this is actually the objection taken by the law officers of the British Government, some design which affects others than WINSLOW is hidden under this odd legal quibble. WINSLOW has from the first manifested a desire to come home and "have it over with." This desire could only be born of confidence in his ability to get clear by the help of smart counsel and a muddled jury. The British Government, on the other hand, has proceeded in the case with great deliberation and some reluctance. WINSLOW'S affair is not a specially important one, whatever Boston people may think about it, but the principle involved is a very important one. There are two ways by which international compacts for extradition are made. One is by legislation. A country may provide that persons accused of offenses committed abroad may be returned, on condition of a similar reciprocity. The other method is that of treaty, which is most usually employed. For the present, Great Britain seems to have waived the obligations of treaty, and referred the whole question to local legislation.

WORK AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Those who have followed the series of letters which have been published in these columns relating to the Centennial—and we are confident that most of our readers have done so—must have been struck with the evidence afforded by these frank and faithful reports of the singular thoroughness with which the work has thus far been carried on. The fact is beyond dispute that in the case of no similar enterprise have the preparations for the reception and disposition of goods been so complete at the opening as it is now certain those at Philadelphia will be on the 10th of May. Indeed, it is generally agreed that if there is any marked incompleteness about the Exhibition at the beginning it will be due to the tardiness of exhibitors, and not to any failure on the part of the Commissioners to be ready for all comers. For this defect, if it shall occur, the managers cannot, of course, be held responsible. Should it happily turn out that even this source of annoyance can be avoided every one concerned will be glad. For the Centennial gives the American people an opportunity to prove that they are not deficient in certain qualities for which the world has often denied them credit heretofore. Our reputation for energy and ingenuity is well enough established; but it is generally asserted on the other side of the water that we do not perform our business thoroughly or carefully, and that we put up with an enormous amount of waste, confusion, incompleteness, and inconvenience as the price of our conceded rapidity. It is to be hoped that the Centennial will give a reasonably conclusive contradiction to this estimate.

Certainly if we get on well with it, we shall have a right to claim a reversal of judgment. The task is a great one and has been to a great extent novel, and those who have had charge of it have not hesitated to go outside of the methods heretofore employed in order to meet more satisfactorily the conditions known to be peculiar to our time and circumstances. On the other hand, the organization has throughout been purely voluntary. There has been no aid to speak of from the Government or from any of its agents. Everything has been devised *ab initio*, and there has been no trained body of responsible officials on whom to depend. Whatever success the Commissioners have attained or may attain, must be credited to the energy, tact, judgment, and fidelity of men whose main compensation was, from beginning to end, the satisfaction of doing their work well. Nor this alone. Such a motive might sustain the chief organizers of the enterprise, but these, in their turn, were obliged to depend on subordinates, with whom their relations were those of employer and employed, with no official authority to enforce regulations. Everything depended, therefore, on the spirit and ability of the managers, on the judgment with which their subordinates were chosen, and on the general practical capacity of the great body of persons engaged. If, under these circumstances, the Centennial should prove a substantial success; if all its varied and complicated arrangements are made with foresight and carried out with satisfactory completeness; if the large number of exhibitors, native and foreign, feel at its conclusion that they have been fairly treated, and have derived as much benefit as was possible from their ventures, then the verdict as to the ability of the Americans to produce first-class executive talent will certainly be favorable.

Up to this very late hour everything promises remarkably well. The buildings, it is agreed, are in an excellent condition, are sufficiently numerous and judiciously placed, and are ingeniously and conveniently arranged. It is, further, the judgment of competent critics, that in the fitness and chasteness of their design and in the variety and beauty of ornamentation they will give us no reason to be ashamed. In this regard a real success will be particularly gratifying. No one disputes that the average architecture of public and private buildings in the United States is prosaic, monotonous, and peculiarly wanting in adaptability. Instances of original design and of independent thought and study in the arrangement of buildings are not by any means wanting, and some of them are striking. But they are few and far between, and if the Centennial Commissioners shall win the general approval of the representatives of countries in which modern architecture has its ablest students and practitioners they may well be satisfied with their labors in that direction.

As to the protection of the buildings and their contents from fire or other injury, and the protection of the articles exhibited from theft, there is every prospect that the methods adopted will give excellent results. This is a department in which a great deal of work and study is required to reach a purely negative end. The blame that would fall on the managers in case of any serious defect would be out of all proportion to the credit which they can gain by the most careful and laborious system of prevention. A thousand would censure in the first case where one would appreciate what had been done in the second. This consideration has not prevented the Commissioners from giving the most painstaking attention to this branch of their work, and it is probable that the police system, the fire patrol, and the means for the suppression of fire, will be as nearly perfect as the resources of our large cities will allow. On the whole, we have good reason to think that the exhibition, the buildings of which are now rapidly filling up, will be no discredit to the country from whose citizens its originators and managers have been taken.

A CRIMINAL'S CAREER.

We sometimes forget, in our ardor for educating everybody, that merely intellectual education, without a distinct education of the moral nature, is only supplying the pupil with weapons which he is as likely to employ against society as for its benefit. The well educated criminal is of all criminals the most successful, and therefore the most dangerous. Education has placed at his command resources and devices which no amount of natural cunning, such as the ordinary criminal displays, could ever give him; and the larger power which he derives from intellectual culture enables him to prey on society and to evade the laws framed for its protection. An educated pickpocket or house burglar is rare; for these branches of the criminal profession offer comparatively little reward for the risk encountered, and call for merely mechanical dexterity. Sometimes we hear of a bank burglar as being an educated man, but, as a rule, the experts in this department merely plan a robbery, leaving the execution to meaner hands, and disposing of such proceeds as may be in the form of negotiable securities. It is among professional forgers, "confidence men," and bank thieves, not burglars, that we find the educated criminal. Such was the quartet of criminals who conceived and executed the celebrated railroad bond forgeries, by which they realized some hundreds of thousands of dollars in this City and other places.

Of the four men who composed this gang, SPENCE PETTUS and WALTER SHERIDAN, alias Ralston, are best known. PETTUS is serving out a lengthened term of imprisonment in the Massachusetts State Prison, and notwithstanding the endless devices which have been employed to get him released, he has a very excellent chance of remaining there. Two others are also wearing the convict's garb; and lastly, SHERIDAN has been captured in this City after three years of incessant pursuit by the Police. This man has about run out his career, reckoning on the usual average of a criminal's professional life. He is forty-five years of age, and has figured in criminal records since he was thirty-two. Of the thousands and thousands of dollars he has made during that period, all that remained to him at the time of his capture was seventy-five cents—a fact which he pathetically deplored to his captors. This man is a native of New-Orleans, and when young was regarded as a lad of excellent promise. What he did up to the time when, at thirty-two, he turned up as a Missouri horse-thief is not known; but from that date to the present time all the circumstances of his career form part of the criminal annals of this and several European countries. From horse-stealing, he went to hotel-robbing; but this did not pay, so, after serving a short term in the Alton (Ill.) Penitentiary, he turned his attention to banks, and soon became known as one of the most dangerous of bank thieves. Aided by a confederate, he robbed the First National Bank of Springfield, Ill., was captured and tried, and while his comrade was convicted, he escaped by the liberal use of money. He came to New-York, and operated about Wall street. The robbery of a large amount of bonds and securities from Mr. BLATCHFORD, was one of his more notable achievements; another was the purloining from the Maryland Fire Insurance Company, of Baltimore, of a bundle of notes amounting to $120,000; and again, in the same way, he robbed a Scranton bank of $37,000, and a Cleveland bank of $40,000.

He was a partner of MCDONALD, the Bank of England forger, and was one of the original investors in the capital required for the execution of the forgeries; but on learning that MCDONALD had a female confidant, SHERIDAN, with the other partners, drew out. His last great exploit was the placing of the forged railroad bonds in this City, when he obtained two loans of $70,000 and $30,000 on the counterfeit securities. His partners in this scheme were equally successful in raising money on their share of them. It was for this crime that SHERIDAN was most vigorously pursued. He left the country, went to Europe, wandered about there plying his profession; came home, and again went back, and finally returned some months ago, when he went West to Salt Lake, and marked his track by a number of small felonies, quite contemptible in comparison with his previous doings. With all his success in robbery, the man evidently was little removed from absolute poverty, and had turned his face once more to New-York as offering the best chance of bettering his condition. His fate met him as he stepped ashore from the ferry-boat, in the shape of a squad of PINKERTON'S detectives. Being taken to the Police Court, he pleaded to eighty-two indictments, and as he has used up all his funds, there is every prospect of his taking a speedy and permanent departure for Sing Sing. It is mentioned as a curious fact in this man's career that, while engaged in the preparation of the forged bonds, he bought a membership of the Produce Exchange, apparently to give the finishing touch to his assumption of the part of the honest merchant.

THE MISSING LINK.

The absence of any connecting link between apes and man has always been a stumbling-block in the way of those who would otherwise fully accept the Darwinian theory. We may be willing to admit that the monkey, by strict industry and attention to business, developed himself into a baboon, and that the earnest and ambitious baboon gradually became an eminent and esteemed ape. Between apes and men, however, there is a vast difference, and hitherto no traces have been found of any intermediate type. If we could only find a fossil ape who had developed trousers, or a fossil man with an evident and respectable tail, the Darwinian theory would receive very strong confirmation. Its present supporters admit that it is impossible to suppose that some prehistoric ape suddenly twisted off his tail, cut out and sewed a pair of trousers, and thus abruptly transformed himself into a man without waiting for the slow process of development. They have conceded that the link between the simian and the human animal is imperatively needed as the final evidence of the truth of their favorite theory, and they have been inclined to resent with a good deal of bitterness the failure of the intermediate ape-man to preserve himself in a fossil state for the satisfaction of posterity.

The joy with which Darwinians will learn that the missing link has at last been found can hardly be overestimated. There is no doubt, however, in the mind of Mr. SILAS WILCOX, of Prince Edward Island, that he has found the identical link, and that he now has it in his front parlor ready for exhibition to such scientific persons as may be willing to pay him a reasonable fee. The grand discovery was made in this wise: Mr. WILCOX was recently digging for peat in a marshy part of the island, and, after reaching a depth vaguely described as "considerable," he unearthed the skeleton of an alleged man. The skeleton resembled that of a man of average height, with the important exceptions that the skull was flattened, the jaws were extremely prominent, the arms were excessively long, and the spinal column was prolonged by nineteen vertebræ, forming an unmistakable tail of at least eight inches in length. Of course the separate vertebræ were unconnected by any remnants of cartilage, and the local clergyman made this fact an excuse for the suggestion that the tail was an artificial one, which had been worn by the owner of the skeleton as a fashionable ornament, and buried with him. The weakness of this feeble effort to deprive Darwinians of the benefit of so remarkable a skeleton is sufficiently apparent. It is, of course, conceivable that the prehistoric male inhabitants of Prince Edward Island were addicted to the wearing of extraneous tails, but it is in the highest degree improbable that a dying man, would previously put on a frivolous and fantastic tail. No fashionable lady, in her last moments, requests her friends to wrap her pull-back skirt about her and bury her with her bustle, and it is equally improbable that the prehistoric man of Prince Edward Island permitted thoughts of tails to disturb his last moments. The tail of Mr. WILCOX'S skeleton is, undoubtedly, part and parcel of that interesting anatomical specimen; and that the skeleton is that of an animal a little less than man and more than ape, no reasonable being who believes in Mr. WILCOX'S veracity can doubt.

The oddest feature of this discovery is the light it throws upon a strange custom of the early apes. They evidently held Prince Edward Island as a developing place. When an ape wanted to better his condition by ascending to a higher scale of being, he took passage for the island, and on his arrival there put on trousers and a silk hat, and assiduously practiced the art of walking erect. No ape could do this in his native country without exciting the derision of his fellows. At Prince Edward Island, however, he would meet none but those who were engaged in similar practices, and, like the patients at a hydropathic hospital, they would rigidly abstain from laughing at one another. It is probable that the system pursued at the island gradually eliminated the tails of the patients, and that none were discharged until they had been transformed into tolerably presentable men. This would fully account for the failure of scientific men to find any traces of the missing link except at Prince Edward Island, and would lead us to believe that the skeleton found by Mr. WILCOX belonged to a patient who had unfortunately died before his development had been fully completed.

However this may be, the fact remains that a skeleton, simian in point of tail and arms, but human in all other respects, has been discovered by Mr. WILCOX, either in his peat bog or in the bottom of his brown jug. Beyond all doubt this discovery is, in the estimation of the Darwinians, the greatest discovery of the century. Mr. DARWIN ought to celebrate it by a magnificent epic, beginning, "Arms and the tail I sing," and Mr. WALLACE ought to instantly rectify the present classification of mammalia, by adding to the order of bimana, of which man has hitherto been the sole specimen, a new genus, entitled "Homo Wilcoxio."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Explaining why it opposes Mr. Conkling for President, the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says: "We want the best and the strongest candidate, and this Conkling is not. It is no disparagement to him to say this."

The Senate of Mississippi inflicted the measure of punishment prescribed in the Constitution of the State for high crimes and misdemeanors upon A. K. Davis, the impeached Lieutenant Governor, viz., expulsion and disqualification for holding office hereafter under the State Government. The vote stood 25 yeas to 4 nays.

A Democratic paper in Georgia reports that the Republicans of that State will support an independent candidate for Governor, and that they intend organizing for a vigorous campaign in the Presidential contest, and have serious notions of making the fight hot in many of the Congressional Districts, as well as in counties and State Senatorial Districts.

The Whitehall *Chronicle* regards it as a most suggestive circumstance that one-third of the Republican convention "should have the courage" to say that Roscoe Conkling was not their choice for President, and it says that it now, more than ever, devolves upon those who have the interests of the party and of the country at heart to make themselves felt in the formation of public opinion.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* thinks that if Mr. Buckalew is now a Wallace man, the conversion must have been very recent. It says: "Our conviction is that if Wallace's political life depended upon Buckalew, his head would go off as quickly as Buckingham's when Richard III. captured him. There may be a truce between the two at present, but it is the kind of a truce that exists between a dog and a cat who cannot get at each other."

The Marysville (Cal.) *Appeal*, one of the ablest and most zealous of the Independent organs for the last three years, has come out explicitly in favor of the Republican cause in the approaching Presidential campaign. The San Francisco *Alta* says that it is generally understood that those independents in San Francisco who were formerly members of the Republican Party will nearly all return to their old associations, ready to do their best against the rule of the Democracy with its attendant evils.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was of course to be expected, that with the obolition of the unconstitutional "head-money tax," great concern should be experienced as to the future protection of immigrants. It appears to me that undue importance is attached to the necessity of such a body as the Commissioners of Emigration; these gentlemen were undoubtedly very useful when we were receiving weekly from three to five thousand passengers, the majority never having been in the country before, and some of them so ignorant and simple that they required careful protection. That, however, is "a thing of the past." There is now no inducement for laborers to come here, and the rate of wages will, in future, probably be no higher here than in Europe. On the other hand, the manner of carrying steerage passengers is so improved that a much larger number of intelligent, well-informed mechanics and others now travel in the steerage, and these are quite capable of taking care of themselves without the aid of such cumbersome machinery as the Emigration Commission. What is really wanted, under the altered circumstances of the case, are:

First—A landing depot, and for that purpose Castle Garden is admirably adapted.

Second—An Inspector of Immigrants, appointed and paid by the City or State, to guard against the landing of criminals, lunatics, diseased, or manifestly helpless paupers, who should be taken back by the companies who brought them, as soon as discovered.

Third—For the protection and assistance of those who have not been in the country before, an intelligent, honest man should be appointed from each of the following societies: German, Irish, English, Scandinavian, and one or two for all other nationalities, making five or six in all; these could be paid by the societies or the steam-ship companies.

Fourth—A ticket agent from each of the trunk lines—Erie, Central, and Pennsylvania Central—could be appointed to book passengers inside the depot, and these railroads would probably be willing to bear the expense of receiving the passengers, handling their baggage, and conveying them to the various railroad depots. The steam-ships would of course land the passengers (as they now do) free of expense, and the City should give the use of Castle Garden free.

As before stated, such as are manifestly paupers or incapable of caring for themselves, the steam-ship companies should be required to take back—others would have to be cared for by the City, as is now the case with those arriving from other States. These would be found to be very few in number compared with former years, when the privileges of Ward's Island were notoriously much abused.

The Commissioners of Emigration performed a most meritorious act in protecting immigrants through the establishment of Castle Garden, but a much more important and beneficial task was accomplished when, after years of fruitless effort, a bill was passed at Albany (1860) making it a criminal offense for any person to sell, or be concerned in the sale of, a railroad or steam-ship ticket, without a written authority from such railroad or steam-ship company.

Before this law had been in operation six months a number of ticket swindlers were sent to Sing Sing, and it was undoubtedly due to the passage of this law that ticket swindling suddenly ceased.

This bill was passed and put in force solely by the efforts of delegates from the various foreign societies, especially the English and German—the Commissioners held entirely aloof; and I mention this merely to prove that it would be perfectly safe to confide the protection of immigrants to their respective societies. The members do not mix themselves up with politics, consequently will have no voters to provide for, and the public would have full confidence in their actions.

In conclusion, permit me to say a word with reference to the protection afforded by the Commissioners. These gentlemen can only guard the passengers so long as they remain inside the Garden, and that any other body can do. As soon as they are outside the gates they must rely upon the protection of the Police or their own friends, under any circumstances. C.

FOREIGN NOTES.

At the last meeting of the Scottish Meteorological Society, data were submitted showing that there was a correlation between the temperature of the sea and the catch of herrings, the takes being largest in cold weather; and also that in the Tweed and several other salmon rivers an opposite rule held good, the hauls being in general larger in proportion to the height of temperature.

The notion of taking water to Venice appears at first sight almost as wild as that of carrying coals to Newcastle. An Italian journal, however, states that a concession for an aqueduct and waterworks has just been granted by the municipality of Venice to Dr. Ritterbandt, of London, the concession lasting for sixty years, the works to be constructed within three. Hitherto no European capital seems to have been so badly supplied with fresh water as the ill-washed Queen of the Adriatic.

The Paris *Figaro* has undertaken to give personal descriptions of all the newly-elected Deputies. It depicts one member as cursed with an irascible temper, treating his subordinates with great haughtiness, while preaching equality to all the world. A second is the possessor of a large fortune, and of a little miserable-looking face, with a bilious complexion. Of another they say that his hatred of the clergy gained him his place, to which, having no fortune, he clings like the oyster to the rock. He prefers the café to the office. These will serve as specimen portraits from the *Figaro's* not too attractive picture gallery.

The Bishop of Liége has published a Lent pastoral, in which he anathematizes all those who belong to Liberal electioneering clubs, and orders the faithful to cease all intercourse with them. The pastoral also states that the Pope, owing to his infallibility, is incontestably the organ on earth of Divine thought, not only in matters of faith, but in all other matters, civil and political as well. The Bishops and the clergy, depositaries of the Divine word, participate in the Papal infallibility, and the faithful who do not yield to them the most complete obedience in all things commit a grave sin, and cease to belong to the Catholic community.

Some of the London corporate companies own land in Ireland, and a rather good story says an English paper, is being told just now under Bow bells. An agent of one of the guilds visited Ireland, and, calling a meeting of the tenantry, intimated that in consequence of the general rise in the price of things and increased value of property the company were under the necessity of raising their rents. The representations of the agent were listened to for some time with patience, and then one of the tenants replied that he quite agreed with the arguments about the general rise. "For instance," said he to the agent, "a year or two ago I could have got a man to pop you off for a pound; now it would cost three pounds ten." It is said that the agent did not wait to conclude negotiations.

A curious case has been decided in the Court of Justice at Munich. It has always been the custom to deck the two towers of the cathedral with flags upon occasions of public festivity, and until recently this practice had never given rise to any misunderstanding. Since the unification of Germany the Archbishop of Munich has always hoisted the yellow and white flag with the keys of St. Peter upon the towers on saints' days, while upon political holidays the municipality has displayed from the two towers the black, red, and yellow flag, surmounted by the Imperial eagle. Upon the last anniversary of the battle of Sedan these emblems of the new empire "floated proudly in the breeze," but the chapter of the cathedral protested against their exhibition, basing their objections upon statutes which date from the eleventh century. They instituted proceedings against the Municipal Council, and the trial lasted several days. The Judge at last decided that while the body of the cathedral is the exclusive property of the judges, the towers belong to the city, which consequently may deck them as it pleases.

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SALARIES OF NEW-YORK CITY OFFICIALS—THE STATE PRISONS QUESTION—THE NO-SEAT NO-FARE BILL—RAPID TRANSIT AND THE TREES IN THE BATTERY PARK—OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Legislature reassembled this evening, and transacted a great deal of important business. In the Assembly the bill reducing the salaries of officials in New-York City came up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Graff, who has innocently been the cause of much merriment during the present session, and whose particular hobby is a desire to reduce to starvation rates the salary of every one employed by the City Government, was in his element. The moment the bill in question was taken up, with a precipitation that was truly laughable, he jumped to his feet and moved that the salary of $9,000 to be paid to the Mayor by the provision of the bill be reduced to $8,000. He also moved that the salary of the Controller be reduced from $9,000 to $8,000; that of the Commissioner of Public Works from $7,000 to $6,000; that of the President of the Police Department from $7,000 to $6,000; that of the other Police Commissioners from $6,000 to $5,000, and that of the Corporation Counsel from $9,000 to $8,000. When these motions were made very few of the New-York City members were present, and by a light vote the bill as amended was passed to a third reading. It can be stated authoritatively that it will not pass the Senate in its present shape. Mr. G. I. Post, or "Human Liberty Post," as he has been universally christened since his fiery speech in the Syracuse Convention, was again to-night the laughing stock of the House. He attempted to revise the States Prison question, which, in the interest of the Inspectors, Ring he has been discussing all Winter, and called up the Senate concurrent resolution on the subject. This gave him an opportunity to make another long and senseless speech, and having been gratified in this direction he will, it is hoped, during the rest of the session, refrain from wasting the time of his colleagues. On motion of Mr. Sloan the resolution was laid on the table. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Fish to amend the revised statutes relative to the proceedings to determine claims to real property in certain cases, which inserts the words "or constructive occupation" after the words "actual occupation," so as to meet a decision of the Court of Appeals, which showed the original act to be defective, as it requires the person to be in actual occupation of his lands; that is, occupation by buildings, and consequently no owner of vacant or unimproved property can be benefited by the proceedings until he had built his house or improved his lot.

Mr. Watts introduced a bill regulating the seating of passengers in street cars in New-York City. It requires such railroad companies to portion off the seats by iron railings, so as to avoid all unnecessary crowding and confusion. Violation of this provision is punishable by fine not less than $50 nor more than $100.

A bill for an act to enforce payment of salaries and claims against New-York City was introduced by Mr. Carty. It provides that within ten days after presentation, the Controller shall make payment for salaries of employes and other claims against the City, unless he has reasonable doubts of their validity, in which case within ten days after the presentation of the claims he shall obtain the written opinion of the Corporation Counsel and of the Recorder and District Attorney as to their validity. If two of those officials shall certify that the City has no valid defense, the Controller shall forthwith pay, and for his neglect or refusal to then pay he or his sureties shall be liable to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City for any costs or expenses incurred or recovered against them by reason of the bringing of any action to recover any such salary or claim.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Senator Gerard offered a resolution this evening asking for the recall from the Assembly of the bill prohibiting the occupation by railroad companies of any of the parks in New-York City, which passed the Senate on Friday. The Senator said the bill did not convey its meaning in its title. It had been pushed through the Senate in a silent, secret way, like the Gray Nuns act. The object of the bill was not only to prevent any schemes for rapid transit that may be contemplated, but to injure and cripple the only approach to a rapid-transit road now in existence. Senator Booth hoped the resolution would not pass. If such a law was not enacted the trees in the Battery Park, that had stood there for fifty years, would be torn up and the park itself disfigured beyond repair. Senator Gerard said that when the Elevated Railroad Company were given permission by the Park Commissioners to place their tracks in the Battery Park, it was with the distinct understanding that the trees were not to be injured in any way. Senator Booth said the park was in Senator Morrissey's district, and he hoped no action toward recalling the bill would be taken until the Senator from the Fourth [Mr. Morrissey] was present. Senator Starbuck said he voted for the bill under a misapprehension of its importance. He was in favor of the motion to recall. Senator Gerard withdrew his motion, but will renew it to-morrow morning. Senator Schoonmaker's bill to provide for a uniformity of text-books in common schools was, after being debated for two hours, finally killed, Sena or Woodin moving that the enacting clause be stricken out. The motion was carried by a standing vote of 11 to 8. In answer to a question asked by Senator Woodin, Senator Robertson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, announced that he would report the State Prison Amendment bill to-morrow.

Senator Tobey introduced a bill which provides that it shall be the duty of the Insurance Superintendent, whenever it shall appear to him that any life insurance company or any of its officers have violated the charter or the rights of the stockholders, to report the same to the Attorney General, and thereupon the Attorney General shall take such proceedings as shall be proper against such company or such officers, or both, and in all cases where it shall be alleged that the charter of any such company has been violated, or the powers of said company exceeded, and in all cases concerning the rights of the stockholders thereof. Where the cause of complaint is common to all the said stockholders or policy-holders, all actions thereon shall be brought exclusively by the Attorney General for the stockholders or the policy-holders, and the avails thereof shall be disposed of for the benefit of such stockholders, and in all such actions now pending the people of the State of New York shall be made plaintiffs as against the officers of the tainted insurance company.

Mr. Tobey also introduced another bill which provides that section 19 of the act of 1853 shall be amended so as to read "two weeks" instead of six. Any number of companies may consolidate upon such terms as may be agreed upon by resolutions of a majority of the Directors of each company.

A delegation of New-York bankers arrived here to-night for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, a recommittal to the Senate Committee on Banks of the bill introduced some time ago in relation to the taxing of surplus bank capital. Tax Collector Andrews has interpreted the law to mean that the shares must be taxed according to their value as shown by the books of the bank. The law now before the Senate was drawn in the interests of the banks, and provides that the shares shall be taxed at their par value, and that all surplus capital over fifty per cent. of the surplus shall be subject to taxation. The bill has been reported from the Senate Committee on Banks, without recommendation of any kind. Of this fact the New-York bankers were not aware, and the desire of the delegation now here is to have the bill recommitted, in order that they may have a hearing. It is urged in favor of the bill that if all the surplus capital were taxed the surplus would be divided to escape the taxation, and the banks thereby weakened.

Senator Booth's bill, which provides that the Governor shall be empowered to appoint a commission of three persons who shall have general supervision and charge of all the railroads of the State, will be considered by the Senate Railroad Committee to-morrow. A strong representation from the Cheap Transportation Association of New-York will appear in favor of the bill. It is strongly opposed by the railroad companies.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY POLITICS.

The Democrats of White Plains have nominated the following ticket: For Supervisor, Elisha P. Ferris; Town Clerk, A. Jackson Hyatt; Collector, Edward Schirnin; Justice of the Peace, John J. Hill; Assessor, Nelson Seymour; Overseers of the Poor, Frederick Hartman and Michael Barrett; Town Auditors, John M. Rowell and Wilson Brown, Jr.; Commissioners of Excise, Michael Donahue, Jr., Elijah C. Suiffin, and William H. Huestis; Town Committee, J. Malcom Smith, William H. Huestis, Stephen W. Smith, James H. Romer; Delegates to Assembly District Convention, E. G. Sutherland, Gilbert S. Lyon, James H. Romer, and C. E. Johnson.

The Republicans of White Plains have nominated Elisha Harton for Supervisor; Jeremiah Coffey for Town Clerk; E. B. Long for Justice of the Peace, and George R. Bogart for Collector.

The Democrats of Mount Pleasant have made the following nominations for town officers: For Supervisor, Moses W. Taylor; Town Clerk, J. B. See; Justice of the Peace, P. O'Mara; Collector, Elias Bryant; Road Commissioner, M. McKiel; Town Auditors, Morgan Purdy and C. H. Hall; Assessor, David Cox; Excise Commissioners, Thomas F. Hackett, Daniel Odell, and Nelson Mabie.

The Republicans of Mount Pleasant have made the following nominations: For Supervisor, James S. Lee; Town Clerk, J. Benedict Lee; Justice of the Peace, Casper G. Brower; Collector, E. W. Montross; Road Commissioner, Jacob C. Washburn; Town Auditors, Henry E. Paulding and Moses Pierce; Assessor, David Cox; Excise Commissioners, A. W. Hendrickson, D. H. Cox, and William H. Bell.

The annual elections for town officers in all of the twenty-two towns in Westchester County will take place to-day. In a few towns the contest between the Democratic and Republican candidates for Supervisor will be very close.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

The programme at Chickering Hall last evening consisted wholly of compositions by Chopin. We do not admire Dr. Von Bülow's readings of the music of the Polish pianist as we do his interpretation of Beethoven. His playing is elegant, rapid, and brilliant, but it is wanting in the dreaminess, in the lingering sweetness, and in what Mr. Ruskin would call the mystery, which are, to our thinking, more essential to an eloquent rendering of Chopin's works than pure intellect and perfect technique. Hence we can scarcely place his achievements yesterday on a plane with the more massive performances enjoyed last week. The ballad, the nocturnes, and the berceuse all lacked, it seemed to us, the *morbidezza* their measures breathe, and, even in the selections whereof the lines are drawn with a firmer hand, something of fancy was missed. Some of the numbers were, however, executed with great effect. The third grand sonata in B minor was finely executed; the first and third of the waltzes in Opus 34 were delivered with immense spirit; the polonaise, Opus 53, was magnificently phrased and sounded, and the "concert allegro," in A major, Opus 46, powerfully given. Dr. Van Bülow's playing, usually of unimpeachable correctness, was last night a trifle less accurate than usual. Some allowance can readily be made for this, and the more so as the artist looked very ill. This evening the programme is to include works by Schumann and Mendelssohn, only.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Last evening Planche's comedietta of "The Captain of the Watch," and Madison Morton's two-act comedy called "Woodcock's Little Game," were acted at Wallack's Theatre. This is not the first time these plays have been performed in this City. Neither are they strangers to the boards of this theatre. The parts of the *Viscount De Ligny* in "The Captain of the Watch," and of *Mr. Woodcock* in "Woodcock's Little Game," have been long regarded as Mr. Lester Wallack's particular property. More than one generation of playgoers has testified to their elegance and symmetry, and to their mirth-provoking qualities, and the actor's power over his audiences does not seem to have been lessened up to the present hour. A middle-aged person might perhaps remember that in the years gone by there was a trifle more briskness and a little more sunlight in the general performance, but, after all, the rendering of the plays was complete, and provoked laughter and applause as of old. In "The Captain of the Watch" Mr. Wallack was supported by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Holland, Miss Effie Germon, and Miss Maye, and in "Woodcock's Little Game" Mr. Harry Becket contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the spectators by his very amusing portrayal of the character of *Mr. Adolphus Swansdown*. Messrs. C. A. Stevenson, C. E. Edwin, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Iono Burke, Miss Kate Bartlett, and Miss Blaisdell filled the remaining rôles in the comedy. The same plays may be witnessed this evening, on Thursday and Saturday evenings, and at the Saturday matinée. On Wednesday "The Wonder" will be given.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

An entirely new "variety programme" was presented at this house last evening. A comic farce, entitled "Scenes at the Seaside," introducing nearly the entire company, served as an opening piece, and this was followed by a banjo solo by Mr. William West, a "double song and dance" by Harper and Stansill, and sentimental ballads by Miss Lela Adelia. An Ethiopian interlude, entitled "The Rival Darkies," was humorously rendered by six performers, including Little Mac and John Queen. "Little McDonald," an infant prodigy, gave imitations of a number of well-known actors; Mr. and Mrs. Brennan appeared in their specialties; and Messrs. Emmerson and Clark achieved some astonishing terpsichorean feats in a sketch called "Making Love by Lightning." A farce entitled "Engaging Talent" brought the entertainment to a close.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau commenced the second week of his engagement at this theatre last evening, appearing as *Kit*, in "The Arkansas Traveler." The character is one of Mr. Chanfrau's specialties, and is a faithful portraiture of a certain class of individuals, quite numerous before the war, but now almost extinct. The play was produced some years since in this City, but so long ago as to place it in the light of a novelty to a considerable portion of the public, and its progress was followed last night with steady attention. *Kit* will be represented at Wood's until further notice.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. G. A. Chizzola sailed for Europe on Saturday.

M. De Quercy, Mme. Geoffroy, Mlle. Duparc, and the remainder of the French opera-bouffe troupe arrived in this City, yesterday, from Havana.

Miss Playfair's reading from Shakespeare occurs at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening next, and not to-night, as we erroneously mentioned in yesterday's issue.

On Tuesday evening next Miss Adelaide Phillips will give a performance of Italian opera in Brooklyn. "La Cenerentola" and the fifth act of Vaccai's "Romeo and Juliet" are to be sung.

The annual charity concert of St. Thomas' choir occurs at Chickering Hall, this evening. Mrs. Gulager, Miss Lehman, Messrs. Wilkie, Wickes, Toulmin, and Schnecker, and a chorus of fifty voices are to interpret the programme on this interesting occasion.

Mr. H. J. Montague commenced a week's engagement at the Brooklyn Theatre, last evening. "False Shame" was acted, with Miss Marie Gordon as *Magdalen Atherleigh* and Mr. Montague in his original rôle. Marshall's pretty comedy will be acted until Thursday, on the evening of which day "Partners for Life" will probably be represented.

NEW EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

There is a legion of candidates for the three Excise Commissionerships which will become vacant on May 1. The terms of the present incumbents, Messrs. Marshall, Stewart, and Stiner will expire on that day; but their successors may possibly be appointed long before that time. Mayor Wickham, in compliance with the law, will send nominations for these offices to the Aldermen, who will hold a meeting on Monday next for the purpose of receiving them. It is not likely, however, that they will take action upon any of the nominations on that day. Among the candidates are ex-Alderman Gilon, Alderman John W. Guntzer, George W. Morton, ex-Alderman Flanagan, Major Sauer, Peter Trainor, Martin Nachtman, David Freeman, Owen Murphy, John Keenan, and many others. One of the present Excise Commissioners, Mr. William H. Stiner, is also a candidate. The salary attached to the office is $5,000 per annum, and the term is three years.

AID FOR THE IRVING MONUMENT.

The Irving Monument Association met yesterday afternoon at the Windsor Hotel, and perfected their arrangements for a series of parlor entertainments to be given in aid of the Monument Fund. A number of members were added to the General Committee, and letters proffering aid and sympathy were received from a number of prominent persons who have realized the quickened interest manifest in the movement since the recent election of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens to the Presidency of the association. The first of the parlor entertainments was given at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Winchester, last evening, at which a sufficient number of guests were present to fill the ample parlors, and a handsome sum was netted for the fund. The programme included performances on the harp by Miss Elizabeth Sloman, and on the piano by Miss Annie Sloman, recitations by Miss Cowell and Mrs. Annie Livingstone, and a song by Mr. Harrison Millard. The present officers of the association are Mrs. Stephens, President; Mrs. Charles C. Lee, Vice President; and Mrs. E. F. Wade, Secretary.

A PROSPEROUS JOURNAL.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* Monday entered upon its forty-first year, and signalized the anniversary by appearing in an enlarged form and printed upon new type.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY RACE.

A CRITICAL REPORT UPON THE WORK SHOWN BY THE CAMBRIDGE EIGHT.

The London *Telegraph* of March 16, referring to the English University race, which is to take place on Saturday, April 8, has the following in relation to the Cambridge crew: The selection of the remainder of the crew was a work of no small difficulty. Day after day fresh changes were made in the men and the seats; Penrose, Peabody, Dicker, &c., were tried in turn, and severally found wanting, and the labors of a second Sisyphus appeared to have fallen to the President's lot. In the meanwhile unpleasant comments were made in certain quarters that men of good rowing repute—such as Dale and Michell—had been overlooked, and ignored in favor of inferior oarsmen, whence probably arose the rumor that the selection of the crew was in the hands of a clique, and that some of the most promising candidates had not been tried at all. Looking back upon an experience of a quarter of a century, we can remember at least a dozen occasions when this "cuckoo-cry" has been raised; but with the exception of a notorious case which occurred at Oxford upward of a score of years ago, we cannot point to a single instance where it had even a figment of truth. As a matter of course, when a man is publicly spoken of as a likely aspirant for his "blue," and is refused it at the last moment, his friends naturally take umbrage at his rejection, and are loud in their outcry against the alleged favoritism of the "powers that be," and when every little whisper in connection with the crew obtains publicity, it is not surprising that such idle rumors become disseminated. So far as we were able—during our short visit—to test Cambridge public opinion, we could not trace a single whisper of such an insinuation; on the contrary, the "banks" were unanimous in their approval of the disinterested policy the authorities have pursued throughout. If internal evidence were wanting, we could point to the significant fact that, though there are five Jesus men in the boat, Trinity, which is practically half Cambridge, is represented by a solitary oarsman—the President—though he himself is a member of that college, and might be thought naturally to have at heart the rowing prestige of "first."

From the crew thus organized, we candidly confess, we did not expect anything very remarkable; but what we saw took us considerably by surprise. Viewed "end on," they were, to all appearance, as well together as need be. Both time and feather were regular and uniform, the backs seemed to rise and fall in unison, and the boat traveled upon a very even keel. The only fault we could find were one or two projecting elbows—particularly on the bow side; but, after all, this is a fault more in appearance than in reality. Taken broadside on, however, the shortcomings of the individual oarsmen were more immediately apparent. With the exception of Shafto and Rhodes, and perhaps Hockin, all the crew failed more or less to get that firm grip of the water at the beginning of the stroke, or to use their legs with that simultaneous action which is such a noticeable feature of the Oxford boat. Neither Pike nor Hockin swings with a perfectly straight back, but this defect is more particularly observable in Close, who at times "screws" dreadfully, and rows with his outside shoulder so out of the boat as to suggest the impression that there must be something amiss with the manner in which his work is set. Shafto sets a nice, lively stroke, and shows no signs of that tendency to be slow with the hands in the recovery which, it was said, characterized his style when he first entered the boat. We fancied, however, that Rhodes was scarcely rowing in quite such good form on his new side as he displayed during the last three years, but he makes an invaluable No. 7, and the Light Blues would be sorely pushed to supply his place, should any mishap prevent his rowing. In the event of any such contingency occurring, Brancker would, perhaps, be the best available substitute, but the change would be an awful blow to the prospects of Cambridge. Gurdon and Hockin have recently changed places, Gurdon having previously rowed "six," and Hockin "four," and the alteration is said to have greatly improved the "go" of the boat. Lewis is a very neat oarsman, and sits well up to his work with good square shoulders, but he wants to get rid of that pestilent habit of feathering under water, to which several of the crew are more or less addicted, probably in consequence of having practiced for some time in a boat that was too small to carry them properly. The crew tried their new "ship," by Searle, for the first time on Monday, and from all accounts appeared to be well satisfied with her. She has a somewhat flatter section than the old craft, and hence of course more floor, and seemed to carry them extremely well, though, as might be imagined, the men were not quite at home in her in their maiden essay.

On the whole, the only conclusion we can come to—notwithstanding the unanimity of the critics to the contrary—is that the Light Blues are not so black as they have been painted. Faults they certainly have, but they are faults that good coaching ought to eradicate without difficulty, and with upward of three weeks' more practice before the eventful day, it is quite on the cards that they may yet turn out a crew above the average. At any rate we shall be considerable disappointed if they do not prove decidedly superior to last year's representatives. They have a fair amount of pace, and row well together—two important considerations—and if they improve during their three weeks' sojourn on the London water in the manner that may be reasonably expected, it is quite possible that the layers of the long odds on Oxford may have cause to regret their temerity.

RACING IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE QUESTION OF RECIPROCITY—THE FEELING WHICH PROMPTS BOTH COUNTRIES—THE PARIS JOCKEY CLUB PRIZES.

The season of legitimate racing, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is close upon us—upon us and our French neighbors. Indeed, they have a little the start of us, in consequence of the predilection they show for what is considered in some parts of Christendom to be a desecration of the Sunday. Our rule is that "no race meeting shall commence before the week which includes the 25th of March;" their latest regulation disqualifies any horse that has run in France in a public race before March 15. We make an exception in the case in which the 25th of March falls within Passion Week, in which case racing may commence in the preceding week; their rule is, for the present at any rate, a hard and fast one, nor, even if Passion Week could, would it be likely to affect their regulation. This year, however, there will be no occasion for any alteration in our date of commencement, and the French will have an opportunity of turning Sunday, the 19th, to account after their own national fashion. No sooner will the racing be in full swing on both sides of the Channel than we shall begin to hear, no doubt, as usual, complaints about the want of reciprocity in racing matters between the French and ourselves. These complaints are, of course, most common when any French horse wins any of our big races; a murmur then arises, and our generosity is contrasted with the narrow-mindedness of our neighbors, who open none of their great prizes, except the Grand Prize of Paris, to English horses. The great prizes, be it observed; for there are some fourscore or more of the inferior sort to be competed for by horses "of every kind and of all countries." But it is hardly likely that an English owner would be tempted to send an Achievement or a Marie Stuart or a Galopin (for the prize is for horses as well as mares) over to Rheims, for instance, on the chance of winning "a hundred bottles of champagne" and a £10 note, the value last year of the Prix de Diane, for which M. Aumont's Alice walked over. There are certainly more valuable prizes free to all comers, but they are neither of such amount nor of such repute as to attract a galaxy of English horseflesh. The great races are mostly under the patronage of the French Jockey Club or Société d'Encouragement, and that distinguished body has decided that "all prizes from the funds of the society are reserved exclusively for French horses of pure blood:" whereas it is very intelligible that, when "the added money" is given by railroad companies, there should be a desire to offer the competition to "horses of every kind and of all countries," whose amelioration the railway companies are naturally anxious to promote by conveying as many as possible of them and of their admirers over the different lines. And so it is found: the races in which a railroad company figures as a donor are, not entirely, but to a great extent, unaffected by the spirit of exclusiveness. On the other hand, it would be only fair to inquire whether it was wholly a generous feeling which prompted us to proffer our race-courses and their pecuniary advantages so unrestrictedly to the benighted foreigner. Was our invitation totally devoid of such considerations as prompt the spider to be hospitable to the fly? Had we no by-end? Was there no notion of swelling the bulk of our prizes by the foreigner's entrances and stakes and forfeits? It is more than probable that if the French, or a few of them, have found our turf a sort of Tom Tiddler's ground, their success is nothing more than an instance of "the biter bit;" instead of our pocketing their contributions they walk off with ours, as well as with the "added money." How much chance they were supposed to have of recovering their entrance fees or stakes may be gathered from the allowance of weight that was for many years made to their horses. That has for a long time past been discontinued, and it remains to be seen whether they will ever become so formidable as to be excluded from our great events unless they throw open their own to us; and then, of course, the reciprocity would be of little or no use. Nor, indeed, is it quite certain that, even under present circumstances, any great gain would accrue to us from the completest possible reciprocity. For, first of all, it is hardly likely that English owners of "cracks" would send them over for the French Oaks and French Derby and some other of the more important and more valuable French events, which take place earlier in the year than our own Oaks and Derby. And, again, we could hardly expect reciprocity to be carried so far, though an attempt was made in the case of the Grand Prix, as to have the principal races transferred from Sunday to some other day; and yet it is pretty certain that until that concession was made many an English horse, as is believed to happen now in the case of the Grand Prix, would be kept out of events for which it would otherwise be nominated.

The French Jockey Club has drawn up the programme of the races to be held at Paris and Chantilly this year. The total amount of money given in prizes at these meetings will be $162,500, of which sum $137,000 is given by the club itself, and the remainder by the City of Paris and the leading railroad companies. The Grand Prize will be run for this year on Sunday, the 11th of June, at Paris.

A HAWAIIAN CONTRIBUTION.

CURIOUS JAPANESE COPY OF BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATOR TO BE SENT TO THE CENTENNIAL.

The Honolulu (Hawaii) *Gazette* says: "Perhaps the most remarkable of the contributions of Hawaii to the Centennial Exhibition are a couple of volumes of Bowditch's *Navigator*, in the Japanese language, which are sent by Rev. Dr. Damon, of this city. The work is one of twenty copies which were all made by hand, and with incredible neatness and skill, in Japan about twenty years ago. On a blank page in one of the volumes we find this inscription: 'To a Friend, Samuel C. Damon, May 24, 1860. This book is a present from his Japanese friend, John Mung.' The book is written on thin paper, and the pages are double, in the ordinary Chinese and Japanese style. The work is illustrated with pictures and diagrams, one of which is very laughable, representing an ancient mariner in the act of 'taking the sun.' The face and dress of the old fellow are evidently intended to be foreign, as he wears a pair of huge epaulets, and his visage is adorned with a short beard, but the irrepressible instincts of the artist manifest themselves in a general Japanese air about the detail of the picture. He stands in an unstable sort of a way, holding his sextant in his right hand, while he squints at the vernier through one eye. In front of him is a large basin filled with some liquid, in which is seen reflected both the horizon and the sun, which glares down from the upper corner of the page. The translator of the book, Mung, now known as Capt. Mungero, has had a most checkered and eventful career. About the year 1839, when he was quite a boy, he was on board of a fishing junk which was blown off to sea and wrecked on an uninhabited island. There he and his companions remained for six months, when he and two others were taken off by Capt. Whitfield, of the ship John Howland, and brought to Honolulu. His comrades remained here, and Mung went on with Capt. Whitfield to the United States and remained there several years, where he received the ordinary education of a New-Bedford boy, giving especial attention to the science of navigation. At the time of the California gold excitement Capt. Whitfield's protégé joined the vast crowd that flocked thither, but, like many another one, was disappointed in his expectations and finally found his way back to the Hawaiian Islands. He was now homesick and wanted to see his mother, of whom he had, of course, heard nothing during his long absence. So Mr. Damon, although fearing that his life would be forfeited upon his return, in accordance with the stern Japanese law then in existence, raised a small fund by subscription, and fitted him out with a whale-boat, a sextant, a Bowditch's *Navigator*, a nautical almanac, and other supplies, and in January, 1851, he set sail on board the Sarah Boyd, Capt. Whitmore, for his native land. He managed to smuggle himself into the country by way of the Loo Choo Islands, but was taken by the Government and kept in a sort of honorable confinement for over two years, during which time he busied himself with the formidable task of translating Bowditch's *Navigator* into his native tongue. He was then released, and hastened to see his mother. After comforting her for a short time, he was invited to Yeddo and made an officer of Government, with the privilege of wearing two swords, and was employed as instructor in the art of boat-building, for which his Honolulu whale-boat served as model. When the Kaudinmarrah was here, in 1860, Mung was on board as interpreter for the embassy, with the rank of Captain in the Imperial Navy. The first thing he did after getting ashore was to visit his old friend, Mr. Damon, to whom he recounted his romantic adventures, and to whom, in token of his gratitude for many services rendered, he presented the Japanese copy of the *Navigator*, of his own translation, now before us, and a costly and curious sword over two hundred years old. Mr. Damon now sends the two volumes to the Centennial Exhibition, after which we trust they will be returned to this country and deposited in the Government library, or some other equally suitable place."

NEW-YORK ART AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A committee of artists, representing New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston, were to have examined to-day the paintings and other works of art collected at the rooms of the New-York State Centennial Board in this City, for the purpose of selecting such as, in their judgment, should be sent to the Art Gallery in Philadelphia, but they have been detained longer than was anticipated in examining the art contributions in Boston, and will not pass upon those in this City until the 30th inst., after which it is the intention to exhibit for one week in the gallery over the offices of the Centennial Board the works selected by the committee prior to their being sent to Philadelphia. Mr. Thomas McElrath, the Secretary of the board, says that the names of artists submitting contributions for inspection are not to be made public, in deference to the feelings of those who may find their works rejected.

CENTENNIAL TRAVEL.

Preparations for Centennial travel are in active progress among the railway and river steamship lines. Among others the New-Jersey Steamboat Company, running steamers between this City and Albany, is busy perfecting arrangements to extend the full measure of comfort of the Hudson River boat travel to such of the Centennial visitors as may desire to visit Saratoga and Niagara, as well as those of our people in the upper counties of this State and Canada who may wish to visit Philadelphia. The steamers on this line, consisting of the Drew, the St. John, and the Dean Richmond, all widely known for their palatial magnificence, have been thoroughly overhauled during the past Winter. All three are now ready to resume their regular trips between this City and Albany with the opening of navigation on the river.

A MAN WHIPPED BY A WOMAN.

Kate Hanley is twenty-two years old, and is the daughter of old Mrs. Hanley, who has sold newspapers at the New-York side of the Fulton Ferry for twenty years. Among Miss Hanley's admirers was one Andrew Flynn, who is about twenty-six years old, and formerly worked in the fish market, but who for the last few years has been chiefly known as one of the loafers who lounge around the market. On Saturday afternoon Miss Hanley went into the bar-room of Lummerman's Hotel, at Fulton and South streets, to get change for a bill. Flynn was in there drunk, and at once began to abuse her, using the vilest language. Miss Hanley waited for a moment to see if any of the men in the place would interfere, and seeing that they did not, she struck out straight from the shoulder, hitting Flynn in the face, knocking him down. When he staggered to his feet, she promptly knocked him down again. Flynn's face was bleeding freely, being cut with the rings on Miss Hanley's hand. She was about knocking him down again, when he turned and ran out of the place. Mr. Flynn has a pair of blackened eyes, and Miss Hanley still sells newspapers at the ferry.

TAKING CARE OF THE CHILDREN.

A regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was held at the rooms of the Society, No. 860 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Benjamin H. Field in the chair. The Secretary reported that the work of the Society during the past month had been as follows: Complaints received, fifty; complaints investigated, forty-four; cases prosecuted, eight; childred rescued and sent to homes or institutions, three.

A letter from the Postmaster of Amboy, Ill., relating to the "Dickens children," who it has been stated were in a destitute condition, was read. The letter states that "at the request of the society an investigation was made with the following results: All the dreadful part of that statement in the papers is false. The children have a good home. Henry Keeling, their legal guardian, and with whom they live, is in good circumstances, and the children are well cared for. The oldest boy is at Evenston Seminary, Illinois, preparing for the ministry. After the transaction of a large amount of routine business, including the election of over sixty new members—a number of whom were ladies—the board adjourned to meet April 24, 1876.

DEATH OF PAUL DAHLGREN.

A private telegram from Rome says that the cause of the death of Paul Dahlgren, United States Consul General to Italy, which occurred a few days ago, was syncope of the heart, and that his remains are being embalmed. Mr. Dahlgren's health had been greatly impaired by exposures and hardships during the war, and his devotion to the duties of his Consulate was so unremitting as doubtless to hasten his death. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and his loss is deplored by an unusually large circle of friends.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Dr. Walsh, of Troy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Samuel L. Clemens, ("Mark Twain,") of Hartford, is at the St. James Hotel.

Samuel Davenport, Centennial Commissioner for Australia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gov. Person C. Cheney, of New-Hampshire, and Gen. James Craig, President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, ex-Gov. E. A. Straw, of New-Hampshire, and William L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE FIGHT WITH SIOUX INDIANS.

OMAHA, March 27.—Additional telegrams received here from Fort Fetterman state that Gen. Crook's victory over Crazy Horse was a complete one, and that many of the Indians who escaped must starve, as all of their provisions, ammunition, &c., were destroyed.

RESULTS OF THE STORM.

NEW-ENGLAND FLOODS.

GREAT DAMAGE OCCASIONED BY THE GIVING WAY OF THE MOSSY POND DAM—SEVERAL LIVES LOST—THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

BOSTON, March 27.—Later advices from Clinton, Mass., show that the damage occasioned by the giving way of the Mossy Pond dam was even greater than at first estimated, and that $200,000 will hardly cover it. It is not known that any lives were lost, but it is reported that two men are missing who were known to have been in one of the buildings destroyed. The scene to-day for a distance of two miles along the track of the water recalls the terrible Mill River disaster, the gorge cut by the flood varying from twenty to sixty feet deep, leaving huge granite bowlders cleanly washed where none were to be seen before. The ponds from which this water came covered a space of 200 acres to a depth of from ten to twenty feet, and were swollen by recent rains to far greater proportions. About 2 o'clock on Sunday it became evident there was danger and efforts were made to strengthen the dam with mattresses, bales of hay, and small trees, but the efforts were unavailing. The dike melted like snow, and at 3 o'clock the water burst forth with a mighty rush, sweeping away everything in its path. Trees were twisted, snapped, and uprooted; earth and bowlders were torn from between the hills, leaving a rough gorge several rods in width. After passing Fullerville down to the branch of the Nashua River the water had a larger scope, and was carried off without further obstacle. The summary of buildings destroyed includes the Clinton tannery, the Fullerville Company's factory, the comb factory, and four other buildings. The principal losses were at Fullerville, which is now a complete ruin where there was a thriving manufacturing settlement. The company occupied five buildings, hardly a vestige of which now remains. The loss of the Messrs. Boyce is quite heavy.

A special to the *Herald* places the total loss at $350,000. Among the principal losers are: Bryant & King, tanners, nearly $100,000; H. A. Marshall, soap-works, $7,000; Messrs. Gileles & Litchfield, comb-makers, about $27,000 on stock and machinery. Lowe Brothers, comb-makers, loss heavy, their factory being swept away. The Fullerville Mills, owned by Boyce Brothers, of Lynn, makers of elastic and shoe-bindery, were destroyed; loss, $40,000. At South Lancaster the flood carried away the grist-mill of W. J. Scrivner, and damaged the Mansfield cotton-mill.

A Putnam, Conn., special, giving the particulars of the freshet in the Quinebaug and French rivers Sunday morning, states that the flood could have been prevented by the exercise of care and energy, and arose in part from the stoppage of a large culvert used as an outlet. The accumulated water rushed through the town, causing great damage. The coal-yard of E. S. Lyon was partially swept away; loss about five thousand dollars. The mill of the Putnam Manufacturing Company was injured and the boiler-house and some machinery carried away. This corporation loses $5,000. A number of other mills were damaged, and but one or two were running to-day. Individual losses will serve to swell the total to a large amount. The tracks of the Norwich and Worcester and New-York and New-England Roads were torn up and travel was suspended. The New-York boat-train passed over this morning. The railroads lose $4,000. Dispatches state that the dam in Sturbridge, Mass., sixteen miles above Putnam, was washed away. At Taftsville five men were drowned by the giving way of a dam they were repairing.

The water in the Merrimac River reached its height this evening and is now receding. No further apprehensions are felt from the freshet, though various mills will be interrupted for some days.

NORWICH, March 27.—So far as can be at present learned the loss in the town of Norwich by the freshet is about $112,000, which estimate is under rather than above the actual damage done. Of this amount about $55,000 is loss on mill property and dams; $25,000 damage to roads, bridges, and town property; $5,000 damage to streets and city property, and $24,000 losses on goods owned by private individuals in this city. This estimate does not include the damage done at Baltic, in the town of Sprague, which is estimated at $100,000; nor at Versailles, which is about $50,000; nor at the Quinebaug Mills at Danielsonville, where the damage is $25,000. The losses in this town are as follows: Accum Water-power Company, $15,000; Toket Mills, $5,000; Wequannoc Mills, $6,000; Taftsville, $5,000; Zantic Mills, $5,000; Thames River Worsted Company, $1,000; Norwich Bleaching Company, $5,000; mills at Norwich Falls and Greeneville, $10,000; Greeneville Water-power, $2,000. The damage to the Norwalk and Worcester and the New-London Northern Railroad companies is not known at present, but is heavy. Probably the total loss in this section is not far from $350,000.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 28—1 A. M.—For New-England, partly cloudy and slightly cooler weather during the day, and rain or snow during the night, with winds shifting to northerly and easterly and falling barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic and Southern Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness and rain, winds shifting to north-east and south-east, increasing in force, falling barometer, and a slight rise of temperature.

WRECK OF THE BRIG A. PORTER.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER—SEVERAL SEAMEN DROWNED.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 27.—The brig A. Porter, of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, Capt. Johnson, bound for Boston with salt, went ashore on White Island at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, knocking overboard five of the crew, all whom were drowned. About ten minutes later the vessel came off and struck on Lurging Island, half a mile distant, when the Captain, second mate, and a seaman were lost. The first mate was the only one saved. The brig is a total loss, and uninsured.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 27.—The following are additional particulars of the wreck of the brig A. Porter, of Annapolis, N. S., on Lunging Island, Sunday morning: The vessel left St. Martins Feb. 18. When three days out she sprang a leak and put into St. Thomas. A survey was there had, the vessel pronounced seaworthy, and proceeded. Subsequently she encountered a succession of gales. On Sunday morning, during a dense fog, the vessel was found to be hopelessly involved with breakers on the lee and White Island Light at the shoals on the lee bow. An effort was made to run her across the bar connecting White Island Ledge with the island itself, but there not being water enough she struck heavily, a tremendous sea at the same time breaking over her and carrying overboard John Leitch, first steward, and the cook, George Watts, Burkell Fowler, and James McGarrie, all of Annapolis, and Arthur Powers, of Australia, none of whom were afterward seen. Another sea washed over her, carrying overboard Capt. Johnson, his brother, William Johnson, second mate, and another seaman. Daniel Lynch, the first mate, succeeded in clambering upon the rocks. The others were washed into the sea and drowned. In less than half an hour from the time the vessel struck she was a complete wreck. The mate [Lynch] was seen and rescued by men from Star Island when the fog lifted. He was in an exhausted condition, and his clothing was nearly all torn off by the force of the waves and contact with the sharp rocks. The vessel was built at Annapolis in 1873, was seventy-seven tons, and cost $11,000. There was no insurance on the vessel or cargo of 7,000 bushels of salt.

SEVERAL WRECKS AND MINOR ACCIDENTS REPORTED—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

PORTLAND, Me., March 27.—The schooner Harriet Newell, Capt. Kent, from Elizabethport, for Bath, with coal, went ashore on Bluff Island, Scarboro, at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and went to pieces. Capt. Kent and wife were drowned. The crew were saved. They report a brig in company with them when they went ashore, and they afterward picked up wrecked stuff supposed to belong to the brig. The name is unknown. The schooner E. E. Stimpson, from New-York, for Portland, was totally wrecked at Cape Porpoise on Saturday night. The crew were saved.

On Sunday morning the schooner Mary Ann, of Northport, Me., Capt. Rollins, was wrecked off York Harbor, and is a total loss. The crew were saved. Another vessel is reported bottom up off that place, and another dismantled schooner, name unknown, is ashore at Duck Island.

MACHIAS, Me., March 27.—The schooner Matanzas is ashore at Starbirds Creek, and is reported to be a total loss.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—There is great alarm here over the anticipated disastrous overflow of the river. It is now within nine inches of the danger line, and rising rapidly. At Devil's Elbow, forty miles above here, it cut through the neck yesterday, shortening the river some fifteen or twenty miles. A steady rain is falling this morning, with a good prospect of its continuance.

SNOW-STORMS IN THE WEST AND NORTH.

OMAHA, March 27.—Another snow-storm prevailed here to-day. Reports from the West state that a constant succession of storms are prevailing, everything is overwhelmed with snow, and the thermometer is registering low. The Union Pacific passenger trains were delayed eight hours by the snow between Bitter Creek and Rawlins last night.

QUEBEC, March 27.—Another severe snow-storm has prevailed in this section. The Western mail train, due yesterday, is blocked at Black River, and the roads are so bad that carters refuse to attempt the bringing forward of the passengers or mails on sleighs to-day. They will probably not reach here until to-morrow afternoon.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A BILL FIXING THE RATE OF INTEREST—A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD—THE SABBATH LIQUOR LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, March 27.—Both houses dispatched a large amount of business this evening. The Senate spent an hour and a half on the bill for the governance of counties, and then sent it back to the Committee for amendment. Senator Jarrard introduced a bill fixing interest at six per cent. in all except the counties to which the Five County act has heretofore applied, and fixing it in these counties at seven per cent., and exempting mortgages in all parts of the State. In the House Mr. Vail introduced a bill directing that all township elections be held after the 1st of January next on the second Tuesday in March, and fixing the number of township committeemen at five. Mr. Patterson introduced a bill providing that hereafter when any insurance company shall take for a loan security of a market value less than twenty-five per cent. over the amount of such loan, the Secretary of State may decrease the loan or increase the security, or disallow the loan from the assets of such insurance company. Improved real estate must be valued fifty per cent. above the amount of loan. The bill providing for the holding of a Constitutional Convention to draft a new Constitution was put on its final passage. It was opposed by Messrs. Hendrickson and Herring, but passed by a vote of 38 to 16. A motion to reconsider was defeated. The House also passed a bill which provides against the granting for a year of a license to any saloon-keeper who may have been convicted of violating the Sabbath Liquor Law. It met with the determined opposition of Messrs. Rabe, Patterson and others. The vote was 31 to 23.

OTHER SUPREME COURT CASES.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS CONCERNING TOWN BONDS ISSUED FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES—THE CASE OF NORTON, THE POST OFFICE CLERK, DECIDED IN HIS FAVOR.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The following decisions were made to-day:

No. 825.—*The Town of Colorado vs. Eaves.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—In this case the court affirms a judgment against the town on bonds issued in payment for a subscription to the capital stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for which it received in return certificates of shares of the stock, holding the issue of the bonds to have been authorized by sufficient legislation, and intimating that a defense of want of authority to issue the bonds while the town retains the shares of stock for which they were issued is not strictly honest. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 53.—*The Town of Venice vs. Murdock.*—Error to the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of New-York.—This was also an affirmance of the validity of municipal bonds issued by the town of Venice in aid of the construction of a railroad which was to pass through the City of Auburn, and connecting Lake Ontario with the Susquehanna and Cayuga Railroad or the New-York and Erie Road, in pursuance of a law requiring the assent of two-thirds of the tax-payers, the court holding the provisions of the law sufficiently complied with. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion. Three other similar cases were disposed of by the decision in this, viz.: Nos. 54, 55, and 56.

No. 90.—*United States vs. Norton.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In this case Norton was indicted for the embezzlement at different times of money belonging to the Money Order Office of the New-York Post Office, where he was a clerk. The plea was the bar of the statute of limitations. The indictment not being within two years of the offense, the Government demurred, contending that as the moneys taken were a portion of the revenues of the United States, the indictment would be sustained under the law of 1804, which prescribes a limitation of five years in revenue cases, and that the limitation of the act of 1790 was therefore immaterial. This court decides that the indictment cannot be tried under the act of 1790 unless found within two years from the date of the offense, and that the indictment is not for a crime arising under the Revenue laws within the act of 1804. It is held that the Money Order act does not indicate any purpose of revenue in view, its object being expressly to promote public convenience and greater security in sending money through the mails, and it being provided that all moneys transferred in the administration of the act shall be deemed and taken to be moneys in the Treasury, so Norton goes free. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS.

SELMA, March 26.—The Dallas County Republican Convention unanimously indorse Mr. Haralson, the colored Congressman who voted for amnesty, for renomination.

IF YOU HAVE a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste, or hearing, eyes watery or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive, or less understood by physicians. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY—a perfect specific for catarrh, "cold in the head," or catarrhal headache.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the Connecticut Campaign; a page of Agricultural matter; the progress of Legislation and Investigation at Washington; Editorials on matters of current interest; Letters from our Foreign Correspondents; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From W. R. Chisholm, M. D., of New-Bedford.

"I have employed the Peruvian Syrup successfully in cases of dyspepsia, chronic diarrhea, nervous debility, neuralgia, erysipelas, boils and diseases of the skin; also, chlorosis, leucorrhea, prolapsus uteri, and in female complaints generally. As an alterative tonic the syrup ought to be used by clergymen, editors, cashiers, clerks, lawyers, and others who use their brains more than their muscles; as well as operatives, printers, tailors, shoemakers, seamstresses, and all those whose occupation confines them in ill-ventilated and overheated rooms, who are liable to suffer more or less from nervous debility."

Important to Property Owners.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOF COATING has been tested fifteen or twenty years, and is not only water-tight but acid proof. Price 60 cents per gallon. Old roofs repaired with it have lasted twelve years. Try it. E. VAN ORDEN & CO. are the sole manufacturers, No. 79 Maiden Lane. PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, same address, do work and give responsible guarantees for three, five, and ten years.

Cures of Numerous Diseases to which Children are liable are effected every day by MILK OF MAGNESIA, where all other remedies have failed.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Monograms, Foreign Note Papers.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
An elegant toilet luxury.

DIED.

BREWSTER.—On March 26, MARY LOUISA BURNS, beloved wife of George H. Brewster, aged 29 years, 1 month, and 16 days.

Funeral services at No. 26 West 127th st., her late residence, at 11 A. M. this day. Harlem train leaves 42d st. at 10:35 A. M.

BILL.—At Brooklyn, Long Island, on Sunday, March 26, AVERY BILL, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Hanson place, corner of Portland av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

CALLENDER.—Sunday, March 27, inst., ANN, wife of the late James Callender, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Alanson Tredwell, No. 540 Franklin av., corner Lefferts place, Brooklyn.

CARTER.—Suddenly of heart disease, on the 27th inst., at Newark, N. J., MARY A., wife of Charles A. Carter.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 29 Brunswick st., on Wednesday, March 29, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

CORWINE.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday, March 25, of scarlet fever, FREDERICK MORTIMER, son of Amos B. and Caroline A. Corwine, in the 14th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Huguenot st., New Rochelle, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 M.

☞ Washington, Cincinnati, and Panama (U. S. C.) papers please copy.

DONNELLY.—On Tuesday Morning, March 28, 1876, at the residence of his parents, No. 137 Van Buren street, Brooklyn, ALFRED BARNES DONNELLY, aged 6 years and 4 months, of diphtheria.

Funeral announcement hereafter. Kingston and Rondout papers please copy.

FAULKNER.—At Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on Monday, the 27th inst., JOSIAH FAULKNER, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 30th inst., at Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad Station at 42d st., at 11 A. M.

FICKER.—At Savannah, Ga., on Wednesday, March 22, 1876, CHARLES F. FICKER, of New-York City, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Ignatius' Church, 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

FIELD.—In Monticello, N. Y., on Saturday, March 18, JOHN C. FIELD, in the 81st year of his age.

GORDON.—On Sunday, March 26, M. L. GORDON, in the 36th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday, March 29, at 12 o'clock M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, also the members of Atlantic Lodge 178 F. A. M., and of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, R. A. M.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

The members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, will meet at the lodge-rooms, corner of 4th and Greene sts., on Wednesday, March 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, M. L. GORDON.

By order of the Master.

CHAS. W. ST, Secretary.

HALSEY.—On Monday, March 27, SARAH E. HALSEY, wife of John H. Halsey, in the 36th year of her age, daughter of Jacob F. Blauvelt.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 28, at 8 P. M., from her late residence, No. 535 West 47th st.

KIRKNER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, March 25, of tubercular meningitis, CHARLES LEVERICH, eldest son of Jacob and Annie M. Kirkner, aged 12 years, 4 months, and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Congregational Church, Plainfield, on Tuesday, March 28, at 10:15 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from the foot of Liberty st., New-York. The body will be taken to Flushing, Long Island, for interment.

LEGGETT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, of diphtheria, ALFRED S., infant son of Mary and the late Alfred S. Leggett.

Funeral will take place from No. 268 Ryerson st., on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

LORD.—On Sunday, March 26, at Newark, N. J., ELSIE, infant daughter of Samuel and Minnie A. Lord.

MANNERS.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, March 26, DEBORAH P. JOHNES, wife of D. S. Manners, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 173 Barrow st., Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MILLS.—At Fairfield Conn., on Sunday, March 26, MARY MILLS, aged 79 years.

Funeral from the Congregational Church, Fairfield, Conn., Wednesday, March 29, at 2:30 P. M.

MORGAN.—At Nunda, N. Y., March 24, of heart disease, HENRY A. MORGAN, of this City, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 261 West 43d st.

ORGILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 25th inst., LUCY, youngest child of Edmund and Lucy Orgill, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, corner Nostrand av. and Dean st., on Tuesday, 28th, at 2:30 P. M.

RIBLET.—On Sunday, the 26th inst., KATE, wife of William V. G. Riblet, (daughter of Isaac Du Bois,) aged 29 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, from 141st st., second door east of Alexander av. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

RENWICK.—On Sunday, March 26, Mrs. JULIET RENWICK, in the 45th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 34 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Aiken, S. C., on March 21, JULIA T., wife of Henry Smith, formerly of Huntington, Conn.

SMITH.—At Yonkers, March 27, in the 39th year of her age, ELIZABETH GIBON, wife of Benjamin D. Smith, and daughter of John Gibon.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SOLELIAC.—On Sunday, 26th inst., MARGUERITE ANTHONY, infant daughter of Louis and Ella Soleliac, aged 7 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. A. Soleliac, No. 132 West 46th st.

WEED.—At Troy, March 24, JARED S. WEED, in the 68th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY.
HIPPODROME BUILDING.
NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock EVERY DAY.
WOMEN'S MEETING from 1 to 1:15, in Fourth Avenue Hall. There will be no 4 o'clock service this week.
A CHRISTIAN CONVENTION OF MINISTERS AND LAYMEN
will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 and 3 o'clock each day. Tickets required for each service, to be had on application. Regular service EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock, and Overflow Meeting in Fourth Avenue Hall. No tickets required. Young Men's meeting, Fourth Avenue Hall, EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock, and SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock.
No service at the Hippodrome on SATURDAY, and no noon meeting on SUNDAY.

SERVICES MOODY AND SANKEY.
Any person desirous of contributing toward the expenses of these meetings may send the same to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, April 1, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Baltic, via Queenstown, and at 8 A. M., for Scotland direct (must be specially addressed) per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 8:30 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Labrador, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hapsburg, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 18. The direct mails for Brazil and Porto Rico will leave New-York April 15. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York March 30.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, catarrh, calculus, gravel, gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of the heart blood, liver, kidneys, bladder, prostate gland, premature debility, and chronic and female diseases hitherto incurable. Pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water. Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, author and proprietor, free. Depot and reception rooms 200 Broadway, New-York. Reduced to 25 cents a gallon per barrel.

BIBLE READINGS FOR LADIES
in the
CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY
43d st., near the Grand Central Depot.
Miss LOGAN and Miss BEARD, of England, will address the ladies of the City in the chapel, No. 46 East 43d st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. All ladies are invited.

OWING TO THE ILLNESS OF ONE OF the amateur actors, the play of a "Silver Lining" will not be performed at the Union League Theatre on the evening of the 28th of March. The play is postponed until April 3. Tickets issued for the 28th will be good for the latter date.
Mrs. JOHN SHERWOOD, for the Committee.

NOTICE.—REV. JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., OF Brooklyn, will deliver a lecture in the Trinity Baptist Church, 55th st., between Lexington and 3d avs., TUESDAY EVENING, March 28, 1876.
Subject:
"THE FORCE THAT WINS."

SAMPLE TEAS, CHEAPEST AND BEST!
EXTRA FINE, 30 CENTS PER POUND!
EXTRA CHOICE, 38 CENTS PER POUND!
PARKE'S,
No. 186 Front st., near Fulton.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS!
CANTON, KUNGSEE, AND KIU-KIANG CRACKLED AND PAINTED VASES!
KUTANZA, KIOTO, and NAGASAKI PORCELAIN WARE.
PARKE'S, No. 186 Front st., near Fulton.

PHYSICIANS WISHING TO SEE A PAtient from whose neck a cancer (three and one-half inches in diameter and adjacent to carotid artery) has been successfully removed by our treatment, can call from 10 to 4 o'clock this day. Drs. BROWN & STODDARD, No. 8 West 14th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMedy for gout and rheumatism. Sure, safe, effectual. PROUT & HARSANT, Proprietors, London. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, Agents. Box, 34 pills, $1 25, by mail. Sold by druggists.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUFACTURERS of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, No. 469 Broadway, New-York; No. 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

JUST READY.
THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
By JOHN T. MORSE, Jr. 2 vols., crown 8vo. $4 50.

The publishers confidently announce this work as one of the most important contributions recently made to the political history of the United States. It treats of a critical period, when the nation was in its infancy; of the beginning of the long contest between the North and the South; of the circumstances which, only ten years after the close of the Revolutionary War, threatened to precipitate a new war with Great Britain and serious complications with France. Of the adoption of the Constitution, the organization of the new Government, the initial financial measures, Genet's mission, and the Whisky Insurrection, it gives a full and careful account. The chapters on Hamilton's professional and private life, and on the duel in which he perished, will be found models, respectively, of keen analysis and concise narrative.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
No. 254 Washington st., Boston.

RECORD OF THE YEAR.

The new monthly magazine, or monthly diary of important events and popular current miscellany, prose and verse.

The greatest magazine success of modern times; everybody who sees it is delighted with it, and thousands and thousands are being sold. *,* Price, 50 cents.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, N. Y.

"PUNCH, BROTHERS, PUNCH," THE famous horse-car song of Mark Twain, set to appropriate music, 30c.; also, just out, Gus. Phillips' songs, "Little Old Cottage Gate" and "Susannah McManus," 40c. ea.; Keen's "Maggie Darling, Kissing Me," 30c.; Thomas' "Haunting Eyes" and "Must We Then Meet As Strangers?" 40c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York will be held at Republican Hall, 33d st., near Broadway, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order of
JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., President.
WILLARD BULLARD, CHARLES H. BUELL, } Secretaries.

The meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at 7:30. By order of
JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.
WILLARD BULLARD, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

STABLE TO LET.—No. 25 WEST 22D ST.; FIVE stalls, ample carriage room, and good accommodations for coachman. Apply to HOBBS & OLIVER, No. 64 University place.

CARRIAGES—ALL KINDS, OF MY OWN MAKE; buggies, phaetons, rockaways, expresses, at manufacturers' prices. GRUBE, No. 366 Canal st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Oldest, largest, and most reliable servants' office, corner 11th st. and 6th av., best class of servants, Protestants and Catholics. Also, married couples waiting for situations.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a selection of desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU—For families and all others wanting reliable, competent, civil servants, for City or country. At PROTESTANT BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

COMPANION.—BY AN EDUCATED ENGLISH woman as useful companion or housekeeper in a quiet family. Address A. B. C., Jersey City Post Office.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day; washing, ironing, and house-cleaning; good references. Apply at No. 234 West 28th st., Room No. 14.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to wash, iron, and do house-cleaning; good City reference. Call at No. 105 East 56th st., first floor; Mrs. Martin.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, AND TO Assist in Washing.—By an experienced young woman; very respectable; neat, tidy, and obliging; very good waitress and chamber-maid; good washer and ironer; very best testimonials; sober, honest; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a very respectable and well-recommended young woman; first-class laundress; fluting, frilling, puffing, &c.; understands chamber-work thoroughly; an excellent fine washer; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; is quick, orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; best City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 29th st., near 6th av., over the private stables.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PARLOR-MAID.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and parlor-maid in a private family; best city reference from last place. Apply at No. 3 Patchin place, near 6th av. and 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress and plain sewing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 341 West 40th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress, or both, in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 22 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family, or chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 537 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family; has six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at 322 East 26th st., first floor, back rooms.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 9 West 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 339 East 36th st., fourth floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in washing if required; City references. Call at No. 100 West 50th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A respectable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or as nurse; willing and obliging; two years' City reference. Call at No. 306 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to do chamber-work and sewing or chamber-work and waiting; City reference from last employer. Call at No. 338 East 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 59 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A GIRL as chamber-maid or child's nurse. Call at No. 346 East 23d st., fourth floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 219 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 113 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GIRL TO DO chamber-work and sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 217 East 47th st., third floor front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; two years' reference. Address E. M., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL lately landed, willing, and obliging, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 206 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly competent and has excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG American girl as chamber-maid and fine washer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 704 9th av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; willing to assist with the waiting; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 59 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman as chamber-maid. Call or address Rachel Winroe, No. 12 Cornelia st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; is a thorough good cook; all kinds of meats, game, fish, &c.; makes excellent soups, all kinds partry, creams, jellies, side dishes, good bread, biscuit, and all kinds of baking, &c.; very best testimonials for capability and honesty; sober, obliging, economical, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A MOTHER and daughter; mother first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; would take charge of milk and butter; daughter as chamber-maid and waitress; would take care of grown children; family going to the country preferred; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 60 East 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, desserts, &c., and is a superior washer and ironer; can furnish good references from last employer. Inquire for P., at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED, RELIable young woman, who is a good cook in every branch; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; also, understands the care of dairy, making butter, &c.; prefers the country; has best reference, both City and country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO ENGLISH GIRLS; go together or separately; the cook is excellent for soups, meats, game, &c.; an unsurpassed baker; the waitress is a very neat person, accustomed to keep parlors in good order, take care of silver and glassware, dress salads, &c.; well recommended; City or country. Call at No. 365 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable young girls, in a private family, one to do the cooking, washing, and ironing, the other chamber-work and waiting, or the entire work of a small family; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 242 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also, pastry, creams, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish superior City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing, if required; no objection to City or country; good reference. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 315 East 32d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; City or country; is reliable and economical; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls; have lived together; one as good cook, baker, and do coarse washing; other as competent chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 331 East 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very neat, tidy, obliging young woman, and very good cook; understands all kinds of house-work; good washer and ironer; very best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; IS a good baker; has City reference. Call at No. 731 6th av., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family, or house-work; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; thoroughly competent; best references from England. Address M. C., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD BREAD and biscuit and all kinds of rich pastry; good City references. Call at No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor, front room.

COOK—WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By two respectable women, together or seperate, one as first-class cook, the other as waitress or chamber-maid. Call at 205 West 27th st., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 988 3d av., corner 58th st., side door entrance, second bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly accomplished; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 693 6th av., bakery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DANISH PROTESTANT cook; would do coarse washing; no objection to the country. Call or address Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook and to do coarse washing; fully competent; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 221 East 74th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; would assist with the washing and go in the country. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls; one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 351 1st av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO CAN DO all kinds of cooking; baking, boneing, larding fowls, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS the very best of private family cooking; good City references given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 207 East 38th st., one flight up.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two young sisters, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 308 West 44th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; understands English, French, and Spanish cooking; first-class pastry baker; best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SOUTHERN WOMan at day's work, cooking, washing, ironing, or cleaning. Call at or address No. 136 West 26th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN as good cook and baker; willing to do the coarse washing. Call at No. 217 West 28th st., rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A SMALL private family; willing to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 321 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, IN A PRIVATE FAMily; would assist with washing, or go in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 218 East 38th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and to do the coarse washing; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 158 East 30th st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH BEST City reference; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 404 East 18th st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two women, one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all its branches; no objection to private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., basement floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 215 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS game, jellies, and soups; good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private boarding-house or small hotel; best City reference. Call at No. 186 1st av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN; no objections to the country; good reference. Call at No. 268 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; best City references. Call for two days at No. 14 West 21st st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE; UNderstands her business in all branches; first-class City reference. Address Business, Box No. 205 Times Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PRACTICAL DRESS-maker of fifteen years' experience; wants the work of a few more good families at her own house; can fit the most difficult figure, and is a designer in trimming; will go and try on, if necessary. Call on Mrs. Rodgers, No. 56 West 28th st., corner of 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—IN a private family; can cut and fit to perfection, and do all kinds of family sewing; understands all machines; references from most respectable families in the City; no objection to attending a baby. Apply personally for two days at No. 100 East 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker a few more engagements by the day or week; can cut and fit and is a stylish trimmer. Call on or address, for two days, Dress-maker, No. 232 East 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT DRESS-maker by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting and operating perfectly; City reference. Call at No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, who goes out by the day, wishes a few more engagements; best City reference. Call at or address No. 157 West 33d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who is an excellent fitter, wishes to make a few more daily engagements. Call or address No. 780 8th av., second bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WANTS A few customers by the day; she can cut and fit and trim tastefully. Call at No. 116 East 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WILL GO OUT BY THE DAY; can cut and fit in the latest styles. Call at No. 519 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; IS a good fitter; would work with a dress-maker. Apply, for one week, at 497 3d av., in store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PRACTICAL DRESS-maker patronage of first-class families; by day, $2; or at home, cutting and fitting, at reasonable rates; testimonials. Address Clara, Station H.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER; will go out by the day to cut and fit; will take work home. Call at No. 233 East 46th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, a few more customers by the day; operates on any sewing-machine; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 345 Lexington av.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY AND country can be obtained at the Ladies' Employment Bureau, corner 45th st. and Broadway, under the management of Mrs. Cochrane, late Superintendent of the Ladies' Directory.

GET YOUR CAPABLE AND RELIABLE colored servants, male and female, for any capacity, at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., next door to the Eagle Theatre, at the shortest notice.

HOUSEKEEPER. — BY A NEW-ENGLAND woman, forty years old, a position as housekeeper in the family of a widower; understands the management of servants and the care of children, and all kinds of practical housekeeping thoroughly; undoubted reference; triflers need not apply. Call at No. 115 Lexington av., corner 28th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican; willing to do the upstairs work; perfect in cutting and sewing; no operator. Address N. S., Box 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDdle-aged woman as housekeeper; thoroughly understands the management of servants and household duties. Address, for one week, Housekeeper, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl (Protestant) to do general house-work for a private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is honest, willing, and obliging; best references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORWEGIAN PROTESTant young woman in the country; can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing, make good bread and biscuit, and willing to make herself useful; unexceptionable reference. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work; will go in the country. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 234 9th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMan to do general house-work; good reference. Call at No. 248 West 18th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, willing girl, with good reference. Call or address Margaret, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general house-work, or chamber-work, or waiting; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 157 East 14th st., first floor, Room No. 2.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 322 East 29th st.

J. W. CARPENTER

Will supply all in City or country with reliable Protestant and Catholic SERVANTS OF ALL KINDS, at No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; is a good dress-maker and understands hair-dressing; best City references. Address A. R., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair dresser and dress-maker; operates on machine; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTestant person as lady's maid and seamstress; speaks English; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Apply at No. 11 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS ACcustomed to traveling; best City reference. Call at No. 217 West 47th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid; a good dress-maker; can cut and fit, and operate on machine; no objection to travel; best City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN "WHOM we know" as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in superior style; can furnish undoubted reference from present employer, who can be seen. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. Inquire for B. M.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; A VERY superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has six years' City reference from her former place; City or country. Apply at Pelton's, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can do any style of work; good City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 247 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would like to go to Newport with a family; best City references. Address K. D., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family or do fine washing and assist in chamber-work; best City reference from last employers. Call at 786 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress; understands all kinds of fluting; five years' City reference. Call at No. 243 East 59th st., Room 9.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; good City reference. Call at No. 313 West 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 158 East 30th st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; understands all kinds of fluting; five years' City reference. Call at No. 308 East 49th st.

MAID. — BY AN EFFICIENT FRENCH MAID, lately from Paris; is a thoroughly stylish hair-dresser and dress-maker, good hand and machine sewer, and a tasty trimmer; does not object to the charge of young ladies; has excellent recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN maid and seamstress, who speaks French and English; a good dress-maker; would assist with children or light chamber-work; would go to the country. Address Theresa, No. 267 West 43d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with best testimonials; competent nurse for an infant or growing children; can bring it up on the bottle; very fond of children; neat and clean about her person; honest, sober, and obliging; City or any part of the country. Call at Bookham's No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, BRIGHT YOUNG FRENCH girl (speaks a little English) as nurse to growing children; is fond of children, experienced, and willing to amuse and instruct them; is also a good seamstress; willing to do light chamber-work; best testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.; first floor.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID. — BY AN American Protestant young girl, who is kind and attentive to children; also understands her duties as chamber-maid or plain family seamstress; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH PROTestant woman as experienced nurse to take care of children; no objections to make herself generally useful or to travel; good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 159 West 27th st., first floor, front room.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young woman, who understands the care of small or grown children; is also a good plain seamstress, and can furnish reference from last employer. Apply at Odell & Co.'s Agency, No. 109 West 34th st.; inquire for M. K.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON as nurse to an invalid, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing; references from last employer. Call at No. 500 Madison av., between the hours of 10 and 1, for two days.

NURSE.—BY A NURSE TO AN INFANT, WHO IS fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bringing it up on the bottle, and is a neat, plain sewer; first-class City reference. Call at No. 293 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; WILL TAKE the full charge of an infant or growing children; the best City reference. Call at No. 338 East 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 224 West 17th st., fourth floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, as nurse, and to do light chamber-work; can be seen at her present employer's, for two days, where she has lived eight years. Call at 118 East 70th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from birth; best City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take charge of children, do sewing or chamber-work; no objection to travel; excellent reference. Call or address No. 304 West 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH girl as child nurse; speaks correct French and English; best of City references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse; can take entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle. Call at No. 248 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WILLING TO wait on a lady; understands ladies' hair-dressing; good City reference. Address Seamstress, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—AS PROTESTANT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NURSE, OR ANY LIGHT work in a private family in the country. Call at No. 687 9th av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A FAITHFUL, HONEST, and trustworthy woman, as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to travel; can give the most satisfactory references. Call at No. 275 Madison av. from 10 to 4 o'clock.

NURSE—CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls; one as experienced nurse, the other as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; unexceptionable City references. Call or address for two days No. 45 8th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as nurse and plain seamstress; three years' reference from her present employers. Call or address for two days No. 25 Jane st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS child's nurse, and to assist with sewing; eight years' best City reference. Call at 126 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; can bring up an infant from its birth; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., room No. 5.

SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse, seamstress, or maid; willing to travel; can bring her machine; good City reference. Call on or address E. D., No. 130 West 20th st., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's, and Grover & Baker's machines. Address C. T., Box No. 282, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operates different machines; City or country. Address U. M., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN A private family, as seamstress; will do light chamber-work; three years' reference. Call at No. 654 2d av., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; will do chamber-work and be generally useful; operates on several machines; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 16th st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG Swiss girl, speaking French, German, and English, as seamstress and maid, or to take care of growing children. Call or address N., No. 785 5th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID AND Fine Washing.—By a young woman in City or country; is a thorough waitress, an experienced chamber-maid and understands fine washing and ironing thoroughly, and can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as waitress; fully competent to take charge of a dining-room; send courses to the table in first-class style; can take a man's place; highest City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 West 41st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; understands all kind of salads; wait on dinner parties, and can take a man's place; has superior City reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a neat young and competent girl, with good City references; is a good waitress and a thorough chamber-maid; would not object to assist with washing. Can be seen at Jacquin's reliable Servants' Agency, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; no objection to travel; two years' City reference; City or country. Address P. Q., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress, or would do chamber-work or waiting in a private family; has best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver and the getting up of salads; best of City reference. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 9 West 48th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; would do some chamber-work if required; best of City reference. Can be seen at 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 343 East 30th st., second floor, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl, speaking English; is a thoroughly-experienced and a first-class girl, neat and good-natured. Can be seen to-day in the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as waitress and chamber-maid, and will assist with the washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 674 3d av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house at 75 cents per dozen; puffing, fluting, and polishing done promptly; best reference. Mrs. Pagga, No. 473 7th av.

WASHING.—WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, some gentleman's or family washing. Call or address Mrs. Fairriss, No. 319 East 31st st., second bell.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some washing to do at her own residence; will take plain clothes at fifty cents per dozen; best references. Call at No. 585 3d av.; ring second bell.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, ladies', gentlemen's, and families' fine washing at her residence; good reference. Call at No. 155 West 24th st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN, WASHING BY THE month or by the dozen, at her own home. Call at No. 204 East 44th st., top floor, back.

WASHING.—BEST OF ATTENTION PAID TO families' washing; can refer to first-class people. Call at No. 126 West 51st st.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing and ironing; dresses and children's clothes in the neatest style; shirts finely polished; French fluting and puffing in superior style; families' by the dozen or month; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 674 3d av.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS, TO TAKE WASHing home or go out by the day; can do any kind of work; terms moderate. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, gentlemen's or families' washing; 50 cents to 75 cents a dozen; fine fluting. Call at No. 147 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go washing by the day or take it home. Call at No. 143 West 49th st. Mrs. Dolan.

WASHING.—MRS. WINROE WISHES LADIES' or gentlemen's washing by the week or month. Call at No. 6 Minetta st., top floor, back.

MALES.

AT MORISON'S

Oldest, largest, and most reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av., farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, waiters, &c. Single and married couples waiting for situations.

A YOUNG MAN WELL EDUCATED AS A physician, and of good address, desires situation where his education may be of use to employer; no objection to travel. Address M. B., care Box No. 1,128 Springfield, Mass.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—MIDDLE-AGED; HAS lived many years in England; best references from last places, also from four first-class families now in City. Address H. T., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man, with no incumbrance, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a first-class groom and careful driver; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; is perfectly sober and trustworthy; has seven years' best City reference from one gentleman. Address M. D., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, single; lifetime experience in the care and management of horses; can furnish highest references from European and American families; two years' excellent City reference from last place. Call or address Thomas, at harness store, No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, FIRST CLASS.—By a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class driver; six years' best City references; does not smoke or drink; willing and obliging; will be generally useful; can be highly recommended in this City. Address D. C., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can be highly recommended by one of the first families of the City as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; willing and obliging. Address M. W., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man; careful, experienced driver; his wife is a first-class laundress; no family; both thoroughly competent; no objection to the country; has first-class references. Address J. H., Box No. 209 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man; strictly sober; careful, accustomed City driver; thoroughly competent in the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; will make himself generally useful; City references. Address A. S., Box No. 207 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a first-class groom and City driver; understands the proper care of fine horses and carriages thoroughly; is temperate, willing, and obliging; no objections to City or country. Address J. H., Box No. 221 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT newly-married man; no incumbrance; highly recommended by his last employer for sobriety, honesty, faithfulness; obliging, willing; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; will make himself useful. Call or address 29 East 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant single man; is a good groom and careful City driver; no objections to any part of the country; willing and obliging; can milk, tend furnace; City references given. Address G. W., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and careful driver; Protestant; married; is also a good gardener; not afraid of work. Address William, Box No. 3,139 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has the best of City reference; willing and obliging, sober and honest; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address Robert, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AGED twenty-nine years; has family of two children; can care and drive horses, keep carriages and harness in good order; also willing to do chores, milk, help in garden, &c.; best recommendations for the last four years. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Swede, single; strictly sober; a thoroughly experienced driver and plain gardener; is strong, willing, and industrious; speaks English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; will make himself useful; six years' excellent references; country preferred. Address P. F., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—COOK.—BY man and wife; no incumbrance; man as coachman and groom; wife, first-class French cook; first-class City references; City or country. Address P. D., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; understands gardening; is willing and obliging; very best City references. Address F. D., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife in the country; man as coachman and vegetable gardener, wife as cook or can do any kind of house-work if required; good references from last employer. Address F. M., Box No. 216 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man thoroughly competent in both branches; good driver; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; best City references from last employer. Address M. A., No. 21 Jay st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK AND Laundress.—By a man and wife, no family; both willing to make themselves generally useful; first-class references. Address Useful, Box No. 216 Times Office, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business; can milk; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; can refer to his last employer. Address Coachman, Box No. 206 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has lived with him for the past four years; can be highly recommended; no objection to City or country. Call or address B. M., No. 10 West 44th st., present employer's private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Call or address H. B., at Lamb & Son's livery stable, 58th st., between Madison and 5th avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; has lived fourteen years with former employer; can come highly recommended. Address for two days J. M., care of Brewster & Co., No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st.

COACHMAN. — BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; first-class man; can cheerfully recommend him to any one requiring his service; he is honest, sober, and industrious. Call or address No. 80 Reade st. or No. 221 2d av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; understands both branches thoroughly; understands the proper care of a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; best City references. Address O. M., Box No. 240 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, MARried, with small family, in either City or country; country preferred; has eleven years' best City reference from last place. Call or address J. M., No. 1,300 Broadway, Room No. 6.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant young man as coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful; best City reference. Call or address M. O., 40 West 10th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience at the business; fifteen years' first-class City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG married man, no children; understand his business thoroughly; best of references to show. Call for two days or address Bournes, No. 86 6th av.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS' AGENCY.—An office for the exclusive use of coachmen and gardeners, and gentlemen in want of their services. No. 107 West 36th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD REFerence, as coachman or hostler; country preferred. Call at No. 116 Christopher st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; IN CITY or country; first-class City reference. Call or address for two days, J. T. No. 26 Lexington av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man; understands his business; is willing and obliging; is a good groom and careful driver; good reference. Address S. K., Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent single man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; will be found trustworthy and obliging; good reference. Address W. L., Box 224 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; knows how to keep a gentleman's place, and is accustomed to the care of horses; good references. Address Kone, Box No. 207 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is willing to help in a garden and be generally useful; good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for over twelve years; is a good groom and careful driver; strictly sober. Call or address No. 3 Cliff st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young single Protestant man; can be seen at present employer's, No. 30 Lafayette place, or address J. B.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; is neat and tidy; eleven years' City reference. Call or address for two days, A. B., No. 121 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman and groom; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; City, or would like to go to the country. Address or call at No. 51 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH SINGLE MAN; first-class City reference. Call or address French Coachman, No. 220 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; CAN GIVE good reference; no objections to the country. Call at or address No. 11 Minetta st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; will be found agreeable, willing, and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, who is a first-class groom; has first-class City and country references; has been living in the country for the last five years, and left on account of employer selling his horses. Call or address J. C., for two days, at private stable No. 221 West 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; Protestant; sober, honest, and obliging; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages perfectly, and a careful City driver; best City reference from last and former employer. Call or address for three days J. M., 119 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN WHO THORoughly understands the care and treatment of horses; also, the care of fine harness, carriages, &c.; is a good, careful driver, in City or country; willing and obliging; highly recommended. Address W. B., No. 301 West Houston st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, PROTestant; understands the business thoroughly; also, is a trainer, and can treat in disease of any kind; will be found willing and obliging, with first-class City reference. Call on or address T. K., No. 2 5th st., corner of Bowery.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE, PROTESTANT young man; understands vegetable and flower gardening, and is willing to assist in the same; good reference. Address W. B., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; married, one child; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country; willing and obliging. Address J. W., No. 45 West 20th st., feed store.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INcumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be highly recommended by his employer; wife is a first-class laundress, if required. Address T. B., No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; seven years in his place; sober, steady; highly recommended; will be disengaged in a few days. Address J. R., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISHMAN; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; first-class City reference; married, without incumbrance. Call or address H. J., J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN. — BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully; he thoroughly understands his business, is strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 713 7th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; is willing to make himself generally useful; will assist in a garden; has good reference; the country preferred. Address J. J., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THORoughly understands the business in all its branches; will be found sober and trustworthy, willing and obliging, with first-class City reference. Address T. K., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, married; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; wife first-class cook; no family; good references. Address W. B., No. 64 Charlton st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can well recommend in all respects. Call or address J. M., care Mr. Caleb T. Smith, No. 123 Front st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR COACHman.—By a middle-aged Englishman, single; good references in every respect. Apply to J. B. L., No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN. — THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business, having the best City recommendations; none but those in want of a first-class man need answer. Call or address M. Logan, 165 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS first-class coachman and groom; no objections to the country; best City reference. Address J. M., Box 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; City or country; can milk; three years' reference. Call or address No. 51 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; City or country; first-class reference. Call or address G. P., No. 713 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; a careful driver, and reliable in every respect; best City reference. Can be seen by calling on B. H., private stable, No. 4 West 44th st.

COACHMAN. — FRENCH; FIRST-CLASS CITY references from last employer. Address A. K.; care Messrs. Brewster & Co., 5th av., corner 14th st.

FOLDER OR DOUBLER—ON COTTON OR woolen goods, by a young man well-experienced; no objection to the country. Address W. S., Box No. 117, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

FARMER, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MAN and wife; neat and industrious; the man as farm hand, hostler, and generally useful; wife will do house-work, washing, ironing, plain cooking, &c.; are reliable and respectful and will try to please, at low wages. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, AGE, THIRTY YEARS; is single, strong, and an experienced farmer; can milk, plow, mow, work with stone, build walls, &c. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

FARMER, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY SINGLE man, who is a good worker, on a farm, or to do general work on a gentleman's place; is a good driver; would be any thing required about a place. Address Worker, Box No. 221 Times Office.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN IN the country; understands farming and can milk cows; also take care of horses. Call at No. 318 East 27th st.

FARMER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN as farmer to take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; good reference. Call on or address J. A., No. 329 West 39th st., for two days.

FARMER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED NINEteen, on a farm or to drive a wagon in the City. Call or address No. 1,066 3d av.

FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN AS footman, and be generally useful around the house; has three and a half years' City reference from present employer. Apply at No. 39 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO IS A practical hand at raising and forcing all sorts of early fruits and vegetables under glass, the cultivation of green and hot house plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit trees, grafting, budding, and growing mushrooms; understands farming thoroughly; twenty years' experience in the country. Call for T. L., at B. K. Bliss', No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED man (no family) as gardener and coachman; would take entire charge of a gentleman's place a short distance in the country; wife is an experienced cook and preserver of all kinds of fruit, or any kind of house-work if required; would like a cottage on the place; has good City references. Address C., Box No. 216 Times Office.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a man and wife, aged thirty-six years, with no children; man is an experienced gardener in all branches; can also care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, &c.; wife is a superior cook and laundress; both have best recommendations from former employers. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT man; is willing and industrious and not afraid of work; understands good gardening, care of flowers, plants, and vegetables, and can make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best of reference. Apply or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A THOROugh, practical man; understands his business in every department, and understands the care and management of stock in general, and is industrious; a hard working man. Call on or address T. F., Gardener, care of B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, PRACTICAL MAN; good florist, fruit, and vegetable gardener; understands the general management of a gentleman's place; will care a horse or cow if necessary; has four years' first-class City reference from last employer. Address J., Box No. 211 Times Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A THOROugh, practical man; draws and executes plans for country seats; has been in charge of some of the finest places in different States; stock raising and butter making, a specialty. Address H. H., Fordham Post Office, New-York City.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO IS THOROUGHly capable in every branch of the business, landscaping included; would take charge of a small farm in connection with garden; married, no children; references first class. Address A. F., Box No. 227 Times Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—MARRIED; IS well experienced in management of green-houses and graperies, cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; is a good farmer; unexceptionable City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, (MARRIED;) THE very best verbal and written testimonials, as first-class gardener; green and hot houses, flowers, fruits, &c. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; has five years' good reference from last employer. For further particulars inquire of J. L. Douglass, at Merchants' Insurance Company's office, corner of Liberty st. and Broadway.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A YOUNG man, married; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; wife would do cooking, if necessary; best references. Address for three days J. G. Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables, and the care of horses and cows; is a good milker; will be found willing and obliging; five years' reference. Address J. B., Box No. 215 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN gardener; single; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruits, and vegetables, as references will show. Address John, No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN—COOK, &C.—By a Protestant young man and sister; he as gardener and coachman; sister as cook, willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at 318 East 36th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MARRIED MAN whom we can recommend in every particular; a good man, for whom we would like to secure a good place. Address Young & Elliott, seedsmen, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS; THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business in all its branches; good references; German; married; no family. Address A. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A PLAIN gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses. Can be seen at or address M. C., No. 189 Water st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, married, without family; thoroughly understands green-houses and graperies; seven years' reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 216 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, MARried; thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches. Inquire or address F. Steinhausen, florist, Essex st., near Main st., East Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO HAS HAD LONG practical experience; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place. Address for two days, M. C., Box No. 207 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; thoroughly understands the growing of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; wife to work in the house; best reference. Address F. D., No. 516 West 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH GARdener; single, forty years' experience in this country with references. Address A. S., Jardinier, No. 22 South 5th av., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG SCOTCHman; understands his business in all its branches; good reference. Address D. A. Bridgeman, seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man with a small family; excellent references from last employer. Call or address C. H., No. 12 Maiden lane.

GARDENER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; THOROUGHly understands the business in all its branches; married; one child; best references. Address A. D., at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A NORWEGIAN, SINGLE; CAN furnish satisfactory references from all employers. Address C. N., Box No. 206 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS the care of greenhouses and graperies; Scotch, single; first-class reference. Call or address W. A., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—THORoughly understands taking care of a gentleman's place; is a good milker; good reference. Call on or address William Johnson, 106 Greene st., second floor.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as first-class gardener; one who understands his business in all its branches; or would take charge of a farm if required; can give first-class reference. Address D. Lawler, gardener, at Hon. John Jay's, Katonah, New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GARdener, (single;) thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruit, and vegetables. Address S. J., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; no family; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, hot and cold graperies, and all kinds of flowers, fruits, and vegetables; first-class reference. Call or address J. H., seed store, No. 34 Barclay st.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS groom; best City reference can be furnished. Apply for two days at No. 11 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A NURSE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business, to attend to an invalid gentleman and wait on table; is willing and obliging; will attend to furnace, keep sidewalk clean, clean boots, and make himself generally useful in the house. Address W. H. Ellis, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PAGE.—BY A BOY IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS page, where he can make himself generally useful; is not afraid to work; best City reference; City or country. Address J. R., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A STEADY, INDUStrious man, to take care of a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, and the general work about a house; willing and obliging, and has the best of reference. Apply or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN—THIRTY YEARS OLD, AS COACHman; gardener if required; understands keeping gentleman's place in order; good references given. Address Falvey, No. 350 West 45th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the best of reference can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address M. C. G., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience; thoroughly understands his business; will be disengaged in a few days; best City reference. Address S. S., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWISS man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and honest; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, AS first-class waiter; gives three years' best City references as to competency, neatness, honesty, and sobriety. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—BY A REspectable young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and will be found obliging; best City references. Address J. A., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; City or country; first-class references. Address G. D., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN; single, as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best City and Paris references. Address J. A., No. 165 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, AS waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address C. H., No. 121 West 33d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; CAN GIVE several years of the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 203 East 22d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS WAITer in a private family; good City reference. Address W. S., No. 250 West 16th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING GOOD English, as waiter and to make himself generally useful in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 882 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts., cigar store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, IN A private family; has excellent City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address Henry James, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; very useful for the country; can drive and do a little kitchen-work; good City references; speaks English. Address Henry, No. 610 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; best City references; no objection to the country. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., Room No. 2.

HELP WANTED.

A FEW HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE YOUNG ladies required as waitresses at the Quaker Dairy, No. 788 Broadway. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

WANTED.—A FRENCH, NORTH GERMAN, OR English (preferred) lady's maid, who thoroughly understands her duties. Must be a good dress-maker, hair-dresser, and packer, willing to travel. None without personal reference need apply, at No. 25 West 55th st., Monday and Tuesday, 9 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress, with good City references. Address, inclosing copies of City references, B., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, SOBER, RELIABLE cook for a family of forty persons; must do all kinds of good cooking; two kitchen girls kept; City reference. Address H. HARRIS, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as waitress; none need apply who are not willing to go to the country in Summer. Apply at No. 110 East 18th st., basement door.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress; none but those with best City references need apply at No. 7 West 21st st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER, with City reference. Apply at No. 73 5th av., between the hours of 9 and 10.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER, AND ironer for a small family; good wages. Apply at No. 15 East 128th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; good City references required. Call at No. 30 West 37th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AT NO. 411 West 23d st. as laundress

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

A first-class stock of Furniture will be sold cheap on account of closing out business. No. 136 9th av.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO, BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,093
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL, CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF "WESTERN EXTENSION" FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE "NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY."—In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered December 7, 1875, in the action entitled: Supreme Court, Tompkins County, Delos DeWolf et al., Trustees, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company et al., defendants.

The undersigned Referee, duly appointed therein, hereby gives notice that he will attend, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., to take proof of the ownership and amount of such bonds, and the owners and holders thereof are required to appear before the said Referee at the time and place aforesaid, and present their claims and proof of ownership and amount of said bonds.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1876.

D. IRA BAKER.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF CITY of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved Feb. 7, 1871.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Racine until noon on the 1st day of April, 1876, from holders of the bonds named above, to surrender their said bonds for cancellation on payment of the same from the sinking fund to an amount not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

Such proposals shall give numbers of bonds, amounts, rate per cent., and time for which they were issued, and be marked "Proposals for Sale of Racine City Bonds." The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. R. DOUD, Mayor.

M. CLANCY, JR., Controller.

AGENCY OF THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, NO. 30 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1876.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, limited, of London, having gone into liquidation, all their outstanding business in America will be wound up by the undersigned, who hold the necessary powers from the liquidators.

JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

Referring to the above notice, we beg to say that we shall continue a general agency and commission business in this City, under the firm name of PURDON & WIGGIN. JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

$10, $25, $50, $100, $200.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York, Bankers and Brokers, invest in stocks of a legitimate character. The firm numbers among its patrons thousands who have become rich through Frothingham & Co.'s fortunate investments. Stocks purchased and carried long as desired on margin from three to five per cent. Send for circular.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1876.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the first day of April next, (preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held at Cleveland, on Wednesday, the third day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the fourth day of May next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1876.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox. will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

MORSE, KIMBALL & COMPANY.

BANKERS, NO. 18 NEW ST., NEW-YORK. Members New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges. Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DEFAULTED BONDS OF THE CITY OF VICKSburg and City of Mobile, bought by W. H. HAYS, No. 6 Broad st.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1876, at the office of the company, corner 2d av. and 63d st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECtors of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 28, 1876, at the general office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of the PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on the 10th day of April. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. at the office of the Company, corner 3d av. and 9th st. WM. H. RIBLEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.

Surplus, over One Million Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Money deposited on or before April 3 draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

STORAGE.

CURRIE, PURDY & CO.'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES FOR FURNITURE, &C.

RATE OF INSURANCE, 50c. Nos. 7 and 12 Washington place, between Broadway and Greene st. Also, furniture and other property sold at auction and private sale.

CURRIE, PURDY & CO., Office No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

STORAGE. — WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, No. 593 Hudson st., through to No. 779 Greenwich st., also No. 10 Abingdon square, for furniture, pianos, baggage, merchandise, &c., in separate rooms; the oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and responsible establishment in the business. R. TAGGART, owner and manager, office No. 593 Hudson st., (Abingdon square.)

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 27, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold a plot of land 50 by 150, on the west side of Washington avenue, Morrisonia, Twenty-third Ward, known as lot No. 70 on map of Morrisania Manor, for $1,100, to William Rhinelander, plaintiff in the legal action. Under a court decree, similar to the above, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, Winans & Davis disposed of a two-story frame house, with plot 100 by 100, located on Lorillard street, east side, 53.5 feet north of the West Farms road, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $500, the property being purchased by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal proceedings. The legal sale by Mr. Harnett, of two houses and lots on Second avenue, north of Forty-fifth street, was adjourned to April 3, and the sale by Peter F. Meyer, of property on East Eighty-fourth street, west of Third avenue, sine die. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day at the Exchange, the following auctions are announced:

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of three lots, each 16.8 by 99.11, with buildings partly erected thereon, on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh avenue, and three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 450 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 435 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, A. F. Kerchels, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, south side, 150 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, J. E. Berry, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25.11 by 64, on Third avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Third street. Also, similar sale, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 20 by 102.2 on East Eighty-first street, south side, 160 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Scribner Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 200, on Broadway, west side, extending through to Crosby street, between Broome and Howard streets; also, one lot 25 by 119, with building No. 34 Howard street, north side, and one lot, 25 by 100, with building No. 29 Howard street, south side, between Broadway and Crosby street. Also, similar sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 65, on Second avenue, south-east corner of Thirty-seventh street. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, W. B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 135 by 204.4, with buildings, on East Eighty-fifth street, north side, extending through to Eighty-sixth street, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 162.2, No. 224 East Eightieth street, south side, 300 feet east of Third avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 19 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 326 feet east of First avenue. Also, similar sale, G. P. Haws, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 77.2 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 275 feet west of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, J. Lindley, Esq., Referee, of one acre of land on High Bridge Road, near Avenue A, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, known as lots Nos. 305 to 307 inclusive, on map of the farm of Charles Berrian.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ira B. Wheeler, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Seventieth street, north side, 300 feet west of Eleventh avenue, and three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Seventy-first street, south side, 325 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-third street, north side, 105 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick house, with lot 24.8 by 112, on Third avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-sixth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 137.6 by 200, on High Bridge avenue, north side, 500 feet west of Union avenue, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Parris, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 99 by 16 by 107 by 100 by 120, on Fordham avenue, north side, 150 feet east of Taylor street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, MARCH 27.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 plot, Washington av., w. s., known as lot No. 70 on map of Morrisania Manor, Morrisania, 23d Ward, 50x150 .... $1,100

By Winans & Davies.

1 two-story frame house and plot, Lorillard st., e. s. 53.5 ft. n. of the West Farms road, Fordham, 24th Ward, plot 100x100 500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 25.

10th av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 46th st., 23.6x60; Annie R. Brown and husband to Maria M. Paeppler	$12,000
Oak st., (No. 25,) s. s. 51.6 ft. e. of No. 6 Chambers st., 55.9x9x20x irregular; George H. Fletcher to Eugenie E. Kircher	7,909
Same property; Eugenie E. Kircher to Charles L. Dana	14,109
78th st., n. s., 222.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 13.10x102.2; Mary Seaman to Louis Beer	8,000
78th st., n. s., 152.10 ft. w. of 2d av., 13.10x102.2; Mary W. Umberfield and husband to Charles Watrous	6,500
Walnut st., n. s., 50x100, 24th Ward, Joseph Langer and wife to Edward H. Wallace	600
34th st., s. s., 191.8 ft. e. of Lexington av., 16.11x98.9; Sturges M. Moore, Referee, to John Ross	19,500
65th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.4; Bernard E. McCafferty, Referee, to James Crumbie	10,000
5th av., e. s. corner of 109th st., 50.4x100; George P. Smith, Referee, to Peter C. Fernandez	20,000
127th st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x½ block; John G. Hawley and wife to Henry S. Foote	nom.
Croton Aqueduct, e. line of w. s. Central av., 35 acres, 24th Ward; also, Central av., w. s. (½ part,) 24th Ward, Thomas M. Partridge and wife to Robert Craighead	nom.
92d st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x90x110; John Fitzgerald to George Ehret	nom.
Same property; A. De W. Baldwin, Referee, to George Ehret	5,200
16th st., s. s., 427.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x150.5; Joseph H. Godwin, Jr., and wife to Mary A. Hatch	30,000
Avenue B, s. e. corner 13th st., 29.5¼x93; Charles H. L. Meyer to Christian L. Nunnenkamp	15,000
56th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x200 to 54th st., half part of; Caroline L. Farns and husband to B. H. Moore	nom.
45th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lexington av., 18.9x100.5; Albert Stickney, Referee, to Jean B. Goelet	7,500
56th st., s. s., 306 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; James D. Lynch to Peter Chrystal	50,000
10th st., s. s., 193 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25x92.3; Violetta A. Calkin and husband to William Remsen	8,000
4th av., e. s., 78.5 ft. s. of 54th st., 22x90; George G. Gregory and wife to Edward Flanagan	22,400
106th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.7; George W. Raynor and wife to Henry Woodgate	1,500
45th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x100.5; Matthew Byrnes and wife to Charles Duggin	35,000
24th st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of 10th av., 18x80, (leasehold); Kate Green and others, Executors, to Edward C. Christie	6,000
Same property; Charles C. Christie to Kate Green	6,000
24th st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 10th av.; 18x80; same to same	6,000
Same property; Kate Green and others, Executors, to Edward C. Christie	6,000
50th st., n. s., 731 ft. w. of 5th av., 22x100.5, (leasehold); Raphael Keller and wife to Orline St. J. Alexander	27,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

CLUB-HOUSE OR SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE—Fully furnished or unfurnished, on WAVERLEY PLACE, a few doors west of 5th av., opposite Washington square, a 50-feet-front house, with a new 50-feet brick stable in rear. The house has a picture-gallery, extended dining-room, billiard-room, &c. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO CAPITALISTS! ! ! ! !—AN EXCEPTIONALLY desirable well-rented 6th av. store property, near to Broadway and 6th av. junction, at 29th st., having fine present and immense prospective value. For sale low. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP house, 25x60x100 feet, for sale on 39th st., west of 5th av., at $43,000. Also, same location, a handsome 21 feet, hardwood-finish, frescoed, complete order. Owner anxious to sell. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TWENTY-NINTH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—A handsome four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 25x70, and two-story extension; lot 98.9; house in perfect order; price reasonable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

REDUCED PRICES AND RENTS. COMPLETE NEW LISTS READY. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY No. 60 Broadway, running through to New st., 35 feet on Broadway by 135 feet in depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A four-story English-basement brown-stone house, 20x60x100, in East 31st st., near Madison av. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 144 Waverley place, near 6th av., $16,000; will rent for $1,700. Inquire on the premises between 2 and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 14 West 50th st.; one of the best ... Apply at No. 7 West 50th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

TO LET—$750 PER YEAR—No. 219 ROSS ST., Eastern District; three-story and basement house, twelve rooms; good order; all improvements; fine location, convenient to Ross st. Presbyterian Church; only thirty-five minutes from City Hall Park, New-York. For permit apply to JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. A rare opportunity.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BUCKNAM & JAMES A. WOTTON, Jr., Bankrupts.—No. 3,795.—By special order of this court, dated March 8, 1876, the undersigned, Assignee in bankruptcy of the aforesaid bankrupts, will sell at public auction on the 23d day of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by R. V. Harnett, auctioneer, all his right, title, and interest whatsoever as such Assignee of William H. Bucknam aforesaid, in certain real estate situated on South street in the City of New-York, and known as No. 245 on said street, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Water street, distant 94 feet 3½ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Water street with the easterly side of Pike slip, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Water street 41 feet 6 inches, thence southerly parallel with Pike slip 160 feet to the northerly side of South street, thence westerly along the northerly side of South street 41 feet 6 inches, to land now or late of Anthony P. Ostrom, and thence northerly parallel with Pike slip 160 feet to the southerly side of Water street at the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Excepting, nevertheless, the land lying on the southerly side of South street and the bulkheads thereon, and the piers and wharves appurtenant thereto, and all right, title, and interest to all and every water grant and right to the land under water hereafter to be made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in front of the same, as excepted and reserved in a deed from the President, Directors, and Company of Mechanics' and Traders' Bank to Henry Grinnell and others, dated 12th of March, 1846, recorded in the Register's Office of the City of New-York, in Liber 475 of conveyances, page 99, on the 19th of March, 1846, subject to a mortgage of $27,500, and to taxes, assessments, and all other valid liens. Also all his right, title, and interest whatsoever, as such assignee of William H. Bucknam aforesaid, in personal estate under the last will and testament of Ezra Bucknam, deceased, admitted to probate on the 6th day of December, 1869, and recorded in Liber 192 of Wills, p. 78, in the Surrogate's Office of the County of New-York, the same to be sold subject to a life estate in the widow of the testator, and amounting at the last accounting of the executors thereof (February 26, 1874,) to $95,885 74.

The said interests being the estate in remainder that said William H. Bucknam has under the will of his father, Ezra Bucknam, deceased.

Dated New-York. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Assignee of said Bankrupts, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York City. mh28-1aw3wTu

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE of the GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, on the 3D AV., CORNER OF 55TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Herman Uhl, Esq., Receiver,

3D AV., SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 55TH ST.

The four-story Nova Scotia stone front building and lots situate on the south-westerly corner of 3d av. and 55th st., and formerly occupied by the German Up-town Savings Bank. The lots have a frontage of 49.7 feet on 3d av., and 95 feet on 55th st. Sale absolute, by order of the Receiver. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON Will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1876, 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No 111 Broadway, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, REFEREE, the valuable property, consisting of TEN LOTS, the best front on THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 200x125 feet, between 140th and 141st sts., west side, and comprises a beautiful Swiss dwelling, built of brick and stone, with all the modern improvements. Also, a spacious two-story and basement brick stable, finished throughout in hard wood in the most solid manner, with all the latest stable improvements. There is ample lawn and garden, well stocked with choice trees and evergreens. The entire place is in perfect order, and no money need be spent to make it one of the most perfect of residences.

Also, the valuable business plot of land and buildings Nos. 79, 81, and 83 West Houston st., south-east corner of South 5th av. Size, 50x65. This property is the most desirable location for tenants in the City; can be made to pay $10,000 rental on a small investment. It has a fine speculative future, as it will be the best business location in New-York in a few years. SALE ABSOLUTE. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney. Photographs, maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND EXTRAORDINARY SALE of HIGH CLASS WINES, RHINE WINES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, SAUTERNES, SHERRIES, PORTS, MADEIRAS, &c., ALL OF THE FINEST GRADES, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION By EDWARD SCHENCK, At No. 60 Liberty st.

On THIS DAY, 28th, at 12 o'clock. All the above are guaranteed genuine and exactly as represented by the importer, who simply desires to close out his entire stock before May 1. The sale will be peremptory, and any goods not found as represented may be returned within five days after purchase. Catalogues can be obtained on Monday at the sales-rooms, when the goods can be examined.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, March 30th, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the desirable farm situated in the beautiful valley of Dover Plains, about one mile from Harlem Railroad Station; contains 270 acres, under fine cultivation; has been kept for years as a stock and milk farm; buildings large and all first-class. For a farmer who desires a beautiful home, or a gentleman desiring a Summer residence, where health, pleasant surroundings, fine views, easy access to the City is an object, no finer location can be found.

TERMS OF SALE—Sixty per cent. bond and mortgage for five years. Will be sold, at the same time, eighty head of choice milch cows. For further particulars, address GEORGE T. BELDING, Dover Plains, N.Y.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BLACKWELL, RIKER & WILKINS Will sell at 12 M., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. M. Banks, Esq., Receiver of the Security Savings Bank.

The THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE, with lot 15x100.11, known as No. 237 East 118th st., New-York. Can be seen at any time. Maps, &c., of auctioneers, No. 4 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND THREE AND A HALF acres of excellent land, situated in one of the healthiest and most delightful villages in Dutchess County, two and a half miles east of the Hudson River and railway station; the house is modern built, of concrete, with slate roof, is in excellent order, and adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence; garden unsurpassed, and the entire plot very productive; good schools and churches in the neighborhood; price, $7,500, or $5,500 for the house and garden-plot; a large portion of the purchase money may remain on the property. Address Post Office Box No. 1,158, New-York.

FOR SALE ON VERY EASY TERMS—A neat, well-built house of seven rooms, in perfect order, and two lots, 50x105; finely located in the beautiful and healthy village of Mount Vernon, thirty-two minutes from the City and near depot, fine well and cistern water; plenty fruit; forty trains daily; commutation, $70; price, $4,500. Apply to D. PEARSON, Home Insurance Company, No. 135 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF Mount Vernon, N. Y., two new houses, ten rooms each, situated on high ground; five and ten minutes' walk from New-Haven Railroad Depot. For particulars apply personally or by letter to owner, WILLIAM LEROY, White Plains Road, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A FINE residence, with stable and one and one-third acres of land; all modern improvements; unincumbered; about ten minutes' walk from depot; price $20,000; would exchange for improved property in this City, same value. Address Box 3,705 New-York Post Office.

EAGLE ROCK, ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.—For sale or to let, elegant Gothic villa, delightfully located on the brow of the mountain and commanding one of the grandest panoramic views of valley and mountain scenery in the world. Apply to GEO. W. HUNT, No. 111 Broadway.

AT MORRISTOWN—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, an elegant country seat of from 3 to 7 acres in garden and lawn; fine old trees, large new house, gas and water; location beautiful; convenient to schools, churches, and depot. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE AT WOODSIDE, N. J.—A FURnished cottage, ten rooms; grounds 75x210; bargain to prompt buyer; terms to suit. D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

MORRISTOWN, MADISON, AND SUMMIT.—Elegant furnished and unfurnished residences, to let, for sale, or exchange. Farms for sale or exchange. J. HENRY JOHNSON & CO., Morristown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward. Address J. H. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, giving rent and location.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.

$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITE-stone, Long Island, to let for the season or year; the mansion is in fine order and fully furnished; the grounds laid out in fine lawns, garden, flower-beds, &c.; stable and outbuildings complete; the place is one of the most attractive in the vicinity of the City, and can be hired at a reasonable rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON THE HARLEM RIVER.—To rent, fully furnished, a gentleman's residence, containing gas, bath, laundry, &c., with nine acres of land in lawn, fruit, and vegetables; carriage, ice, and green-houses, and within nine hundred feet of depot; rent low to a desirable tenant. Also, house and stable adjoining, unfurnished. H. W. COATES, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE, pleasant unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, L. I., containing 13 rooms, bath, laundry, and furnace, with 10 acres of land; shade and fruit trees and pasturage; stable; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent, $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover st., New-York.

NO. 28 WEST 56TH ST.—ELEGANTLY LOcated and built medium-sized four-story high-stoop dwelling with extension, to let low. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, MODERN IMprovements, at Newtown, Long Island; high, healthy, and accessible to New-York hourly by two railroads; rents, $450 to $800. Apply to THOMAS WARRIN, Newtown, or address H. BRADISH, Post Office Box No. 4,741, New-York.

WE HAVE SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED houses not publicly offered, which we can rent for Summer or year. Parties visiting the City during the Centennial Exhibition will find housekeeping a more agreeable way of passing the Summer than any other. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON THE banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence, with ten acres, thirty-five minutes from 42d and 30th sts. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

TO LET—BY THE YEAR, FOR HOUSEKEEPING, from May 1; second floor of house No. 108 West 29th st.; modern improvements; family to consist of two only; owner resides in the house; can be seen from 2 to 5; references required.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, Astor House, Office No. 37. TO LET, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS CORner house, on 5th av., near 14th st.; three story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60, and three-story extension, about 18x40 feet; all in good order. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT AT CRAWFORD, N. J.—(ON CENtral Railroad,) fifty minutes from New-York, a handsome cottage villa, with modern improvements, large grounds, and convenient to depot; rent very moderate. Address Box 1,967 New-York Post Office.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FURnished, for season or year, several modern houses, with fine grounds of from one to five acres; near schools, churches, and depot; from $500 to $4,000 per annum. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM JUNE 1 to Nov. 1, full-sized house, well located on West side, at $150 per month, to a careful tenant. Apply to S. CABOT, No. 85 Beaver st.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres, between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings, with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700. R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

NO. 13 WEST 29TH ST.—A HANDSOME, full-size, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone residence to lease; possession 1st May; rent low. Permits of V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

NO. 349 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR ELEVATED ROAD.—Desirable, medium-size, four-story basement dwelling; perfect order; mirrors, gas-fixtures, &c.; only $2,000. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone, twenty foot, to rent reasonably, on 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in perfect order. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET—LOWER PARTS OF houses No. 109 Bank st., No. 163 Charles st., No. 774 Greenwich st.; modern improvements; good yards. RUFUS KING, owner, No. 67 7th av.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, A HANDSOME brick residence, stable, and two acres of ground; fine river views; two minutes from depot. Apply to LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of No. 222 West 20th st., with four rooms, pantries, &c. For particulars, inquire of A. W. MURRAY, No. 5 Bible House, Astor place.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, HOUSE, FIFTEEN rooms; carriage-house; about one acre; very healthy; choice fruit; fine river view; rent very moderate. Inquire at No. 150 Nassau st., Room No. 4.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE, THE OFFICES Now Occupied by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO., NO. 52 BROADWAY, EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST. WELL SUITED FOR A LARGE CORPORATION, Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes. ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING. APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

TO LET—IN THE SPLENDID NEW IRON-FRONT building Nos. 108, 110, 112, 114 Wooster st., between Prince and Spring sts., the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth floors, 100x100 feet, with or without steam power; Otis patent elevator; heated by steam; water and gas throughout; will be rented very low for a term of years. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King st., or at Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 396 HUDSON ST., with an L 25x100 to No. 22 Clarkson st., now occupied by Messrs. Geo. C. Flint & Co.; suitable for warehouse, store, and manufactory; will be rented very low for a term of years. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th st., or at Nos. 75 and 77 King st.

NO. 11 BROAD ST., OPPOSITE STOCK EXCHANGE.—Fine front office on street floor, 16x70 feet, with good fixtures, to rent; also others in same building, suitable for brokers. Fourth floor, front, large office newly painted, with fine light, well adapted for an architect, at a low figure. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st.

TO LUMBER DEALERS—WHARF, STORE-HOUSE, &c., TO LET.—Business stand of J. B. Cooley, lately deceased, at Elizabethport, N. J., occupied for many years for lumber and coal business. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, mornings; or No. 147 2d st., Elizabethport, afternoons.

WESTERN UNION BUILDING.

BROADWAY AND DEY ST.—Two or three first-class offices, suitable for lawyers, to be underlet from May 1. Apply at Room No. 20, or by mail to Post Office Box No. 787.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE CHANGES now being made in the desirable marble building, Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau st. Offices and suites for law, commercial, and banking purposes, can be secured at moderate rents. T. E. DAVIS, Room No. 6.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, ON VERY favorable terms, desirable stores and basements in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 23d st. and 4th av. Inquire of the Assistant Treasurer, in the building.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—STORE ON THE NORTH-EAST CORNER of West Broadway and Thomas st. G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NEAR 18TH st.; large and very desirable. T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 15 East 35th st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL, NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE. For particulars send for a circular.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING DAYS AT LORD & TAYLOR, NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST., TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28 AND 29, IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS: Ladies', Misses', and Children's Suits. Millinery Goods, Comprising FRENCH PATTERN HATS and BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, TIES, &c. Cloaks, Sacques, &c. Boys' and Children's Clothing. NEW GOODS, HANDSOME DESIGNS, LOW PRICES. Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth sts.

R. H. MACY & CO., GRAND CENTRAL DRY AND FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. Unlike any other in the country. All goods first class. Foreign goods all our own importation. Novelties by every steamer. Orders by mail attended to with special care. Catalogues free. 14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

AITKEN, SON & CO., Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th st. Spring opening of Millinery and novelties Wednesday and Thursday, March 29 and 30.

MILLINERY.

A.—MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of fine millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., returned from Paris by Pereire. Exposition opening. WEDNESDAY, 29th, THURSDAY, 30th, March.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

EUROPEAN PARTY FOR LADIES.—PROF. and Mrs. LOOMIS' fifth party for the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy leave June 24, returning Sept. 11. The pleasantest, cheapest, and best method of visiting Europe. L. C. LOOMIS, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Commercial English and Classical confidentially taught; writing lessons, $3, monthly. Foreigners and backward persons rapidly advanced. Ladies' department.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Pupils learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., in three months. Privately, $75.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, *Times* Office.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A VERY HIGHLY REspectable Protestant French young lady who is well qualified to teach her native and the English languages, also embroidery, crochet, and all kinds of needle-work, as governess for children; no objections to the country; is well recommended, and of kind disposition. Call at Morison's first-class institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

WANTED TO-DAY—LADY ASSISTANT, AN EXperienced public school teacher, including piano; salary, $600; tutor, very proficient in Latin and Greek; lady, Parisian French and piano. Apply at Teachers' Institute, No. 737 Broadway.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

GOVERNESS.—BY A GERMAN NURSERY GOVerness, teaching German, French, and music; the best reference. Address M. L., No. 437 East 15th st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD.—Without Redemption.—Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois—January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM B. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY, the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, Jacob D. Cox, Benjaman S. Prettyman, Samuel C. Beam, Columbus R. Cummings, Peter Weyrich, G. R. Cobleigh, Alfred W. Rodecker, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Reuben Bergstresser, Detrich C. Smith and Frederick Smith, Executors of Ties Smith, deceased.—Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the decree rendered by said court in the above-entitled cause at the term aforesaid, and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in said cause, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of the above-named Circuit Court and District aforesaid, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, on Friday, the twenty-first day of April, 1876, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. of said day, to wit: At the hour of two o'clock P. M. of said day the following described property, to wit: The Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad, extending from the City of Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, through or as near as practicable to the town of Green Valley, Delavan, Lincoln, and Mount Pulaski to the City of Decatur, including all the railways, rights of way, depot grounds, and other tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, and other buildings, and all machine shops and other shops, and all other real or personal estate held, owned, or acquired by the said Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Company and embraced in the said deed of trust; also, all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad or to the construction, maintenance, operation, or use thereof, and all the property, franchises, rights, and things of whatsoever name or nature, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise thereunto appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, claim, interest, property, and possession whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said railroad company embraced in the said deed of trust, including the franchise and right to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid the undersigned will execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed conveying said property absolutely and in fee simple. By the terms of the said decree persons having filed with the undersigned bonds of said Railroad Company are allowed to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers thereof for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, they will have the right to have the amount found due them by the report of the Master in this case credited on their said bid; and in case such bid shall be less than the amount of said decree, then they shall be entitled to retain out of said bid a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the bid on a final distribution thereof after the payment of all costs.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this 7th day of March, 1876. JOHN A. JONES, Master in Chancery, U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of Illinois. HAY, GREENE & LITTLER Solicitors for complainant.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the matter of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS, Bankrupts.—By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, in the above entitled matter, I will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1876, at 11 A. M. by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 40 Exchange place, all the fixtures and furniture of the counting-house and office of the above named bankrupts.

Dated New-York City, March 24, 1876. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, Southern District of New-York.

ROBT. HAYDOCK & BRO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT NO. 6 COLLEGE PLACE, on THURSDAY, March 30, French China and Bohemian Table Glass-ware. Sale commences at 10 A. M. DECORATED DINNER SETS will be offered at noon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—PETER BOWE, AUCTIONeer, sells this day, at 10:30 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 11 University place, corner 8th st., one caromette table, balls, &c. W. C. CONNER, Sheriff.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE A HALF interest in a paying cash business; purchaser must be an energetic man and willing to give his entire time to it, as present owners are otherwise occupied. Apply to MERCHANTS' MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, No. 50 Broad st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $4,000, in an old established jewelry business. Address WM. M. BRIDE, No. 116 Pine st., Providence, R. I.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FREE TO BOARDERS—HANDSOME ACCOMmodations everywhere; applicants suited immediately; NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA BOARDING AND LODGING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., New-York; No. 441 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Housekeepers will please report their vacancies. Rooms wanted in all locations.

NO. 304 2D AV., BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH sts., near Stuyvesant Park, a handsome suite of apartments on second floor, with every convenience, suitable for a family; house and table first class; references.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR to let, with or without private table; rooms on third and fourth floors for gentlemen; a reception-room suitable for a doctor. Mrs. WILLIS.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, running water, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; references.

SECOND FLOOR, THIRD STORY, FRONT, WITH Hall Bed-room.—Persons wishing permanent board can find pleasant rooms; but few boarders. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 34 WEST 29TH ST.—A NEWLY-FURnished parlor floor, three large rooms, with closets, to a party of gentlemen, with or without board; private table; also, a room on the third floor.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—PARTIES DESIRING for the Summer furnished rooms, with board, can be accommodated at Summer prices; no moving in May.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURtis would like to make arrangements to rent her second floor, with or without board, for the Summer, or permanently.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—WITH BOARD, large sunny back parlor, with private bath; also, large pleasant room on fourth floor front; terms moderate.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—BACK ROOM AND bedroom on second floor; also, front room on fourth floor, with board.

SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED—LARGE room, with board. References given and required. No. 432 West 23d st.

NO. 351 5TH AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; liberal arrangements made for the Summer.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—SECOND-STORY front; also, rooms for gentlemen, with an excellent table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—Two rooms, with board, permanently or transiently; references.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with or without board; no moving in May.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—ROOM, WITH board for single gentleman; also, table board; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two rooms (connecting) this week, and rooms en suite or singly, with board, by the middle of April.

NO. 242 LEXINGTON AV., ONE DOOR ABOVE 34th st., pleasant rooms, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT TWO furnished rooms on the second or third floor of a house in the vicinity of Central Park, with board; references exchanged; terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, ACADIA, No. 242 West 34th st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern conveniences, closets, &c., in the house of an unexceptionable private family, in 30th st., east of Madison av., and near a fine French restaurant, will be rented to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, COMFORT, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARlor floor, with private bath and closet; also, single room to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING ROOMS IN A private residence on Madison av. and 74th st., can obtain references at Everett Library, No. 666 6th av. A. DAILEY.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with Board.—Handsome rooms on second floor, for a family or party of gentlemen; reference.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, TO club gentlemen, without meals; 21st st., 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st. for one week.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

FINE ARTS.

ART. PEREMPTORY SALE of the KOHN COLLECTION at Auction.

Mr. R. SOMERVILLE will sell at 8 P. M., on TUESDAY, March 28, the entire collection of fine modern OIL-PAINTINGS, recently imported by Mr. ADOLF KOHN, including the celebrated painting by LOUIS LELOIR, "The Slave," and other important works by Brillouin, Brown, Moreau, Pascutti, Palizzi, Toulmouche, Mouchot, Tortez, Castan, Couder, Spiridon, Fortuny, Gudin, Knaus, Caraud, Ronaks, Girard, Bruneri, and many others.

EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING at the KURTZ ART GALLERY, No. 6 East 23d st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, late Henry H. Leeds & Miner, Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING LEASED for a term of years the art galleries, No. 845 Broadway, and enlarged and refurnished them, is now prepared to receive for exhibition and sale works of art, private libraries, &c., &c., to which branch of business he will give his individual attention.

Will also, as customary for the past twenty-five years, attend personally to sales of furniture at private residences.

IMPORTANT ART EXHIBITION AND SALE at MINER'S ART GALLERIES, No. 845 Broadway, of Mr. WM. H. WEBB'S Collection of original modern oil paintings, statuary, bronzes, and library of art, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 29 and 30. Sale commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

Will remain on exhibition day and evening from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 13 BROAD ST., March 28, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE BOLTON ALLEY. JOHN E. RUTHERFORD.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Cochran & Alley, for the transaction of gold bonds, stocks, and all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. ROBERT COCHRAN. GEORGE BOLTON ALLEY.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of WRIGHT, RICHARDS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS will liquidate the affairs of the said firm and continue the business in his own name and for his own account at No. 39 Broad st. EDWARD M. WRIGHT, AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS, JOHN B. DUER.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1876.

No. 38 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Messrs. BROWN & ANDERTON will continue at the old office and sign in liquidation. GEORGE Y. BROWN, R. LEIGH ANDERTON, Jr., WM. MORRIS IMBRIE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of VOORHEES & IMBRIE, for the transaction of a general banking and stock business at No. 34 Wall st. W. D. VOORHEES, Member New-York Stock Exchange. WM. MORRIS IMBRIE, Formerly Brown, Anderton & Imbrie.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1876.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.—THE LARGEST ASsortment of grates and fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style, low and half low down; grates with dumping attachment a specialty; a large variety of gas-logs, fancy nickel-plated andirons, &c.; liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 388 Canal st., New-York.

MANTELS—MARBLE, SLATE, AND HARD wood; unique designs, iron cresting, fence, stable fixtures, grates, weather-vanes, &c. W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, No. 73 Hudson st., N.Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 28, at 8 P. M., GRAND CHARITY CONCERT by ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.

The programme will contain GEMS from the great masters, of sacred music and selections less known, interpreted by Mrs. GULAGER, Miss LEHMAN, Mr. WILKIE, Mr. WICKES, Mr. TOULMIN, Mr. SCHNECKER, And a picked chorus of FIFTY VOICES, with accompaniment of organ, harp, and piano, all under the direction of GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN.

Admission, $2. Three tickets for $5. No reserved seats.

Tickets and programmes at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway; WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 39 Union square; Windsor Hotel, Buckingham Hotel, Mr. WARREN'S residence, No. 20 East 50th st., and at Chickering Hall.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d st. and 4th av.

THE FIFTY-FIRST GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS NOW OPEN, Day and Evening. ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

GILMORE'S FAMOUS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND GOING TO SAN FRANCISCO. The last Grand Promenade Concert, previous to the departure of the band for San Francisco, will be given at the TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, 14th st., near 6th av., SATURDAY EVENING, April 1, 1876, at 8. On this occasion the NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION, of which Mr. Gilmore is Musical Director, has kindly consented to appear. THE FULL BAND AND GRAND CHORUS will unite in several splendid selections. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door. The band leaves on Sunday evening, April 2.

MARK TWAIN WILL LECTURE AT CHICKERING HALL, TUESDAY (this) P. M., March 28. WEDNESDAY (to-morrow) P. M., March 29. FRIDAY P. M., March 31. ☞ ONLY LECTURES THIS SEASON. Begins at 1:30 promptly. Tickets at Schuberth's, No. 29 Union square, and at the hall.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mr. MATT MORGAN.......................Manager

THE HIT OF THE SEASON. A THEATRICAL CURIOSITY. STUART ROBSON, by GOODWIN, the Mimic, as Captain Crosstree in the great Burlesque, BLACK-EYED SUSAN, with MINNIE PALMER, the dramatic fay, as Susan. HARRY JOSEPHS, the original, as Dame Hartley. THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING—Miss Minnie Palmer, Mr. Charles Villers. THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGG—Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. Sidney Smith and the Star Company, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. Popular prices.

STEINWAY HALL.

Wednesday, March 29th, at 8 P. M. DR. GERHARD ROHLFS, will lecture on his TRAVELS IN AFRICA, for the benefit of the GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY. Reserved seats can be secured at the Box-office of STEINWAY HALL, and at Carl H. Schultz's, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.

CHICKERING HALL. BULOW RECITALS.

WEDNESDAY AT 8, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE, SCHUMANN-MENDELSSOHN PROGRAMME. THURSDAY AT 2, ONLY CHOPIN MATINEE. FRIDAY AT 8, LAST NIGHT, A SCHUBERT-LISZT PROGRAMME. SATURDAY AT 2, LAST MATINEE. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. At Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway. Chickering Pianos used by VON BULOW.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway. Evening at 8. Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Immense success of the New Company.

Mlle. Ninon Duclos and her troupe of fifty beautiful Circassian female models. The Ladies' Centennial Levee. Tableaux Vivant. Matinée to-day at 2. March of the Revolution. Grand Tableaux of Washington Crossing the Delaware. Grand olio of sixty brilliant star artists.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

First performances of the new comic drama, SENTENCED TO DEATH. The SKIDMORE GUARD. Richmond's new sketch, EPITAPHS. TEMPERANCE HOME; new songs, sketches, &c. Macdermott, Wild, White, Reed, Kernell, Bradley, Fortescue, Wesner, Richmond, and fifty others. Every evening, and matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST. PEEK, a daily play. THE FUNNY OLD GALS. SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

MARK TWAIN. THIS P. M. CHICKERING HALL. Lecture on ROUGHING IT IN THE LAND OF THE BIG BONANZA.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, April 13, 1876, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say ten thousand (10,000) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand two hundred (1,200) cords of oak, and nine hundred (900) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand (8,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1877. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, JAMES M. HALSTED, CHARLES PLACE, DAVID WETMORE, HENRY P. WEST, } Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school-house, to be erected on the north side of East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, JOHN J. MACKLIN, JONATHAN O. ALSTON, FERD. T. HOPKINS, M. THALMESSINGER, Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 438, issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in exchange for six Southern Minnesota Railroad eight per cent. construction bonds of $1,000 each, in the names of James L. Amory, Charles Amory, and E. Buck, Trustees, for Margaret Greene, dated July 27, 1874. Also, certificate No. 439, issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in exchange for six Southern Minnesota Railroad eight per cent. construction bonds of $1,000 each, in the names of James L. Amory, Charles Amory, and E. Buck, Trustees for Mary Amory Greene, dated July 27, 1874. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped, and application made for new certificates.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

$20 REWARD.—LOST—ON SATURDAY, March 25, in getting in the carriage at Rittray's Confectionery, 9th st., a pocket book containing $175 in bills and about $2 in currency; if found please return to No. 208 East 15th st., where the above reward will be paid.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

The programme for the week ending SATURDAY April 1, combining NOVELTY AND VARIETY, will be as follows:

TUESDAY EVENING, Planche's exquisite comedietta, entitled the CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, with Morton's brilliant comedy of WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME, with appropriate scenery, costumes, and appointments. Mr. LESTER WALLACK as Viscount de Ligney and Mr. Woodcock. Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, C. E. EDWIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Miss GERALDINE MAYE, Miss KATE BARTLETT, and Miss E. BLAISDELL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, THE WONDER: A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

THURSDAY EVENING, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

FRIDAY EVENING, THE WONDER: A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

A NEW COMEDY-DRAMA of powerful interest and original construction, written expressly for this theatre, and which has been in preparation for some time, will shortly be produced.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.......................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...........................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.

FERREOL is the most exquisite drama, in everything which constitutes the excellence of a drama, ever exhibited in an American theatre by an American company.—*Evening Mail.*

FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.

The scenes, by Mr. R. Marston, are accurate reproductions of the interior of a noted château in the south of France, and are the most beautiful stage sets ever exhibited in this theatre.

SATURDAY, April 1, SECOND MATINEE of FERREOL.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 23D ST.

Accessible by all the popular lines of travel. Convenient to all the ferries and hotels. SEVENTH WEEK AND ASSURED SUCCESS of ROWE'S enjoyable humorous comedy, BRASS.

BRASS! with Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, Vining Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, C. Rosine, and GEO. FAWCETT ROWE, (that "perverter of truth.")

EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. Box-office open 8 to 4. Prices $1 50, $1, and 50 cents. "See this ring! Fact! Fact!! I assure you."

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FAREWELL WEEK.

LAST NIGHTS OF JULIUS CÆSAR, and farewell of the renowned Shakespeareans, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, Mr. F. C. BANGS, and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

*** To-morrow (Wednesday) matinée, BENEFIT of Mr. F. C. BANGS. Thursday night, 100TH PERFORMANCE of JULIUS CÆSAR. Saturday afternoon and evening, final performances of the grand tragedy.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

(Every night at 7:45; carriages may be ordered for 11.) SIXTEENTH WEEK of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S great drama,

PIQUE! A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

112th to 120th time and crowded houses.

PIQUE MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Miss Fannie Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Drew, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss May Nunez, Miss Holland, and Mr. John Brougham.

EXTRA "SUBURBAN" MATINEE OF PIQUE Wednesday at 1.

*** Seats may be secured two weeks ahead.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.........Messrs. Shook & Palmer

RE-ENGAGEMENT of the favorite actor, Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, who will appear MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, by special request, in Marshall's charming comedy, FALSE SHAME. Misses MARIE GORDON, BLANCHE GREY, META BARTLETT, Mrs. FARREN, and Messrs. EDWARD ARNOTT, THEODORE HAMILTON, E. LOVEL, H. B. PHILLIPS, EBEN PLYMPTON, and others, will also appear.

THURSDAY, and for the rest of the week, a great bill—TEARS, IDLE TEARS, and PARTNERS FOR LIFE, Mr. Montague in both pieces. SATURDAY, MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

MARK TWAIN. BROOKLYN. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. On THURSDAY, at 1:30 P. M., only lecture in Brooklyn this season. Tickets at Bolles', and at Chandler's.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

THIS DAY.

Evening at 8.	Matinée at 2.
F. S. CHANFRAU in his great Play, KIT, or the ARKANSAS TRAVELER.	THE BOY ACTOR, Master T. W. HANSHEW in the TIGER HUNTER.

A PUPIL AND ASSISTANT OF THE ELDER HERRMANN will give instruction in sleight-of-hand and card manipulation on moderate terms. Magical apparatus of every description supplied at much lower rates than at the so-called repositories. J. S. DE BARRY, No. 89 Fulton st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.........................Manager

The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

MARK TWAIN. CHICKERING'S. THIS AFTERNOON at 1:30 o'clock.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON ITALY AND ROME, WITH STEREOPTICON VIEWS, by Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D.

The opening lecture of this new course will be delivered THIS EVENING in the PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Madison av. and 53d st., at 7:45 o'clock.

Subject—NORTHERN ITALY.

This lecture will enter Italy by the Corniche Road, and will include the views of Geneva, Pisa, Milan, and it will close with the exquisite scenery of Lakes Como and Maggiore.

For the course, $1 50; single lecture, 50 cents. Tickets sold at the door.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend. NATHAN C. ELY, President. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, April 6, 1876, at the hall of the Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th st., at 7:30 o'clock P. M. ORESTES CLEVELAND, President. CHARLES MCK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS MONTH.—A fine assortment of first-class Pianos, all new; only need to be seen to be appreciated. The largest inducement ever offered in this City to those desiring to get an excellent piano at manufacturers' prices. Terms very reasonable. Every piano fully warranted. For further particulars call at HAINES BROTHERS' manufactory, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, and 372 2d av., corner 21st st.

STEINWAY'S, WATERS', CHICKERING'S, and other first-class new and second-hand Pianos and Organs to let until rent-money pays for them as per contract; great bargains for cash; 7⅓-octave Piano, not used three months, for $200 cash. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them as per contract. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER new and second-hand pianos for sale and to rent, and rent applied to purchase; also, organs of the best make on easy terms. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart. DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

CLOTHING.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1876.

MAX STADLER, Late Stadler & Co. | MAX STADLER & CO., Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Prince st.,

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently they can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway. MAX STADLER & CO.

THE RECORD OF CRIME.

ANOTHER SWINDLE BROKEN UP.

HOW "CONSTANTINE & CO." CHEATED COUNTRY MERCHANTS—THEIR ESTABLISHMENT IN BROADWAY BROKEN UP.

Detective Kealy, of the Central Office, broke up the swindle at No. 810 Broadway, some time ago, carried on by a person who gave his name as Matthews. The swindle consisted in sending out circulars stating that he had failed in business and could sell a portion of his stock at less than cost. If the country merchant should reply accepting the proposition, he would receive a letter purporting to come from a storage warehouse to the effect that if he sent on a draft to cover the cost of storage the goods would be forwarded. If he sent on the money he would never receive any goods. A few days ago Mr. Ten Eyck, Superintendent of Post Office Station D, stopped letters addressed to Constantine & Co., No. 744 Broadway. A man who claimed to be Constantine at once called and wanted to know what was the matter. Mr. Ten Eyck identified him as a notorious swindler, and, refusing to give up the letters, referred him to Mr. Gayler, formerly Special Agent of the Department and now Postal Superintendent of the City. Mr. Gayler informed Constantine that if he was not identified as Constantine by some reputable citizen he would not be given the letters. At Constantine's request a Post Office clerk was sent with him to the jewelry warehouse of G. W. Eaton, No. 194 Broadway, where he was identified as Constantine by Mr. Eaton, who said he had sold him goods. Under this identification, Mr. Gayler was compelled to give up the letters. The following is a copy of the circular which Constantine sent out:

CONSTANTINE & CO., NO. 744 BROADWAY, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY, NEW-YORK, 1876.

SIR: We send you a few lines in confidence, hoping, whether you accept of our proposition or not, that you will not mention the matter to anyone. Owing to the great depression in business, and the almost utter impossibility to collect money that is due us, we will be compelled to fail in about sixty days. Now, what we want to do is to convert as many goods as possible into cash before we fail. Of course, what goods we have left when we wind up, our creditors will get; but we want to save some money out of the wreck if possible. Now, if you want to buy some of our goods for cash, we will sell you what you want for one-half what they cost, if you agree not to tell anyone who you bought them from. If you say so, to begin, we will send you $40 or $50 worth by express, C. O. D. You can go to the express office and examine the goods before paying for them; then, if you find our goods suit, you can order in large lots, and we will agree to let you have them at the same rates for the next sixty days. If you accept our proposition let us know what express to send the goods by. Of course we will not expect you to take them unless they suit you, and you can return them at our expense. Respectfully in confidence,

CONSTANTINE & CO.

Mr. Gayler, on finding that he could not withhold letters from Constantine, informed Detective Kealy, who went to No. 744 Broadway and informed the agent, Mr. Griswold, of the character of his tenants. Mr. Constantine was promptly ejected from the building. Constantine was formerly in the employ of the Elias Brothers, and acted as their manager in carrying on the bogus Cuban concert swindle in Bond street, which was exposed by THE TIMES four years ago, when Constantine was arrested by Detective Rielly.

A MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

A LADY DYING OF CONSUMPTION KILLS HERSELF—HER HUSBAND DIES TWO HOURS AFTERWARD.

Mrs. Louisa Schuyler, aged thirty-five, occupying the third floor of No. 452 Grand street with her husband and four young children, arose from her bed, to which she had been confined for some time in an advanced stage of consumption, and shot herself through the heart, while her husband was lying in a dying condition in another room from the effects of the same disease from which she was suffering. What tends to add to the melancholy circumstances of the occurrence is that two hours after the tragic death of Mrs. Schuyler her husband breathed his last. Mr. Schuyler was a caulker, and worked in that capacity for the Fire Department from 1872 until six months ago, when disease caused him to resign his position. About the same period Mrs. Schuyler succumbed to the inroads of consumption, and became confined to her bed. As time advanced the sufferers sank into a condition of utter exhaustion, the household duties being meanwhile performed by the mother of Mrs. Schuyler. During the week preceding her death Mrs. Schuyler appeared very low-spirited, and repeatedly expressed a wish that her death would occur before the expected demise of her husband. On Sunday night she left her bed and tottered into the room occupied by her husband, where she wept silently for several minutes by his bedside, he being then asleep. Before again retiring she requested her mother to open one of the drawers of a bureau in the front room, and upon the latter doing so withdrew something which she hid within her wrapper, and which, it is supposed, was a pistol. Her mother, who remained awake throughout the night, momentarily expecting the death of the husband, heard a report in the parlor at 2 A. M. Believing it to have been caused by the bursting of a bottle of magnesia, she paid no attention to it, but soon after, on entering the room, discovered the true state of affairs. Mrs. Schuyler was dead on the floor, with a bullet-hole in her left breast. The news of her death, but not the fact that she had committed suicide, was communicated to Mr. Schuyler on his awakening. He only lingered two hours afterward.

CAPTURE OF A BANK ROBBER.

JOHN CLARE, ALIAS GILMORE, ARRESTED—HIS ATTEMPT TO ROB THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK IN 1874.

Capt. Tynan, of the Sixteenth Precinct, with Officers Sinclair and Keller, arrested yesterday John Clare, alias Gilmore, an expert bank robber and the leader of the party of thieves who made a bold attempt to rob the New-York Savings Bank about two years ago. The bank is situated in the basement of the premises on the north-east corner of Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street, and the first floor of the same building is occupied by the New-York County National Bank. Adjoining the building is a three-story brick structure, No. 83 Eighth avenue, with an extension on the rear in the shape of an L, and a frontage on Fourteenth street, completely surrounding the bank building. The front of the last mentioned premises on Eighth avenue was occupied as a restaurant, and that portion fronting on Fourteenth street (which was two stories in height) was used as a drinking and billiard saloon, and the upper floor as a ball-room. In the Spring of 1874 Clare, who then went by the name of Gilmore, bought the establishment, paying part of the money in cash and giving his note, secured by a chattel mortgage, for the balance. No alteration was made in the place, and the establishment was kept by him for nearly two months without attracting any especial notice from the neighbors or arousing the suspicions of the Police, and the true character of the proprietor and the habitues of the place was not developed until the attempt to rob the bank was discovered. This occurred on the morning of June 27, 1874, and the discovery was made by the same officers who have now succeeded in capturing the leader of the party. Patrolmen Sinclair and Keller, who were on duty on the morning in question, had their attention attracted by a peculiar noise, such as would result from blows with a muffled hammer, proceeding from the basement of the building. Becoming convinced that the noise was produced by some persons at work on the bank vaults, the officers sent a messenger to the station-house in West Twentieth street for assistance. Capt. Cherry (then in command of the Sixteenth Precinct) hastened to the spot with a large force of Police. The block was quietly surrounded. The Captain knocked at the door of the restaurant, when the sounds ceased, and in a moment Gilmore thrust his head out of a second-story window and demanded to know why he had been disturbed. He was told to come down and open the door. He replied that he would be down in a moment; but as several minutes elapsed without his appearance, the door was forced open and the Police entered. In the meantime, the burglars, surprised at their work, made for the rear of the premises, and endeavored to make their escape. All of the gang were arrested except Gilmore, who succeeded in making his escape in some mysterious manner which has not yet been explained. After the prisoners had been taken to the station-house the building occupied by them was thoroughly searched. In the basement it was discovered that the wall of the building had been removed for a space of several feet, and also the wall of the bank building, leaving exposed the granite slab which formed the outer wall of the savings bank vault. In this slab a number of large holes had been drilled with a steam drill, the motive power being obtained from a small upright boiler and engine. Scattered about the basement were the bricks and rubbish which had been removed in cutting through the walls. To prevent the noise from reaching the street a stout wooden partition had been erected across the basement. In the upper stories were found a complete assortment of burglars' tools, consisting of "jimmies," drills, wedges, copper mallets, &c. Two of the burglars arrested were convicted in the Court of General Sessions and sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison. The third pleaded guilty and escaped with one year's imprisonment. Clare, alias Gilmore, the chief, left the City and eluded the vigilance of the Police until about a week ago, when Capt. Tynan was informed that he had returned. As Officers Sinclair and Keller were familiar with his appearance they were specially detailed to look for him. They discovered that Clare was living in a small house in One Hundred and Sixteenth street, between First avenue and Avenue A. This house has been for several days past closely watched by the officers, but without result until yesterday afternoon. Clare was seen to go out. He looked up and down the street and then started quickly toward Third avenue. Before he reached that thoroughfare the officers arrested him, and before he recovered from his surprise handcuffs were slipped over his wrist. He was taken to the station-house in West Twentieth street, and subsequently arraigned before Superintendent Walling, at Police Head-quarters. He refused to make any statement or answer any questions. The Superintendent ordered his photograph to be secured for the Rogues' Gallery, and after that operation was successfully performed the prisoner was taken to the District Attorney's office. He has already been indicted for his complicity in the attempt to rob the bank, and was yesterday committed to the Tombs for trial, without bail. He is a young man of very prepossessing appearance, and is said to be one of the most expert bank robbers in the United States.

THE POLICE CENSURED.

CENTRAL OFFICE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALLOWING MRS. YOUNG'S BODY TO FLOAT IN THE WATER TWENTY-THREE HOURS.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Croker in the case of Mrs. Rose Young, whose dead body was found floating in the East River, near Pier No. 15, on Tuesday last, and permitted to remain there for twenty-three hours afterward. Aside from the purpose of finding out, if possible, the manner in which the woman died, the secondary object of the inquest was to determine who was responsible for the outrage in allowing the body to remain in the water such an unusual length of time. Roundsman Curtin, of the Harbor Police, testified to having found the body about 1:45 P. M. on Tuesday and to having twice dispatched a messenger to the Police station. Acting Sergt. Smith, of the First Precinct, testified that he received the message of Roundsman Curtin to the Seneca at 2:25 P. M., and at once transmitted it to the Fifth Precinct, where it was received all right; the second messenger from Curtin brought a dispatch notifying the Coroner, which was sent to the Central Office at 4:50 P. M. Mr. John Toal, Clerk to the Board of Coroners, testified to having received this latter dispatch at 4:55, and added that he sent it back to Police Head-quarters with a request for a specific description of the body; receiving an answer that the operators had no description, he sent a message to the Department of Charities and Correction ordering the officials there to remove the body to the Morgue, and soon after closed his office, taking it for granted that his request had been complied with; the next morning he was surprised to learn from the regular Police notice that the body still remained in the water near Pier No. 15, and on his desk was also a note from Edward Young, the husband of the deceased, asking for a permit to remove the body; in making out the daily list of cases for the Coroner, Mr. Toal placed this one second, and Coroner Croker took charge of it about 11 A. M.; a few minutes after he left the office Young came in and excitedly announced that the body of his wife had been removed that morning.

James McGrath, the telegraph operator at Police Head-quarters, said he received the message of Mr. Toal to the Department of Charities, but was too busy at the time to pay any attention to it; he did not even read it until about 6 o'clock, when he called No. 66 Third avenue, but got no response; Mr. Crowley, another operator, called and received an answer; the witness then told the operator at Third avenue to wait until he ascertained the sex of the drowned person; on telegraphing again to Third avenue, McGrath received no response, and was forced to leave Mr. Teal's message remain over until the next morning at 8:47.

Thomas Cox, Jr., another employe of the Police Telegraphic Department, corroborated the statements of McGrath.

Thomas Crowley, Superintendent of the telegraph office, said that at 5:10 P. M. McGrath was engaged in sending out a long order from Superintendent Walling. After the examination of several other witnesses, among them the husband of the deceased, the jury retired, and after a brief absence rendered a verdict to the effect that Mrs. Young came to her death by accidental drowning; that from the evidence it was very apparent that the Telegraphic Bureau at Police Head-quarters was loosely managed, and that too much was left to subordinates. They recommended that a more thorough supervision of the bureau be exercised by those in authority, and that Police officers be instructed more specifically as to their duties in removing bodies from the rivers.

THE TRUANCY ACT.

THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM RECOMMEND CERTAIN AMENDMENTS.

At a meeting of the New-York City Council of Political Reform, held at their rooms, No. 48 East Twenty-third street, last evening, the following resolutions were adopted and a copy thereof sent to each member of the Legislature:

Whereas, The act to secure to children the benefits of elementary education, during the one year that it has been in practical operation in the City of New-York has caused the average attendance on the public schools to increase over seven thousand, and the attendance on private schools and private instruction to increase in a similar proportion; and

Whereas, To reach effectively the class most to be benefited by this act, certain amendments are desirable and are recommended by the Superintendent of Truancy of the City of New-York; therefore

Resolved, That the Legislature be earnestly urged by this council to amend the act in the particulars recommended by the Superintendent of Truancy, and especially to amend it so that—

1. An annual census of all children within the act in this State shall be taken, containing their names, ages, residences, and the names and residences of their parents, or those having the care and custody of them, each year in the month of October, or at the time the annual school census is generally taken in this State; that blank forms be furnished for that purpose by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and that a summary statement of said census be reported from each town and city in the month of November of each year to the State Superintendent.

2. So that the school authorities of each town and city may have the power to appoint or designate some school officer to see that the law is effectively put in force, instead of leaving it to the Trustees, as now.

3. So as to require the proper authorities in each town and city to raise and appropriate the money necessary to carry the act into effect.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on Education of this council be requested to appear on behalf of the council before the Committee on Education of the Legislature, and urge the passage of the above amendments, and such others as the Superintendent of Truancy of the City of New-York may, in the practical application of the act, have found to be necessary.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD OPPOSED.

The Greenwich street property-owners held another meeting yesterday afternoon at the Pacific Hotel, to take action in reference to the encroachments of the Elevated Railroad Company on their property. Mr. John Patten presided, and called upon Mr. Daniel Little to open the proceedings. Mr. Little believed that the only way to deal with the railroad was to tear up a section of it and compel the company to prosecute them. Mr. McNell regretted that there was not more unity of feeling among the property-holders. There was not, he said, much use in fighting the railroad company, as they could get all they wanted from the Legislature for $10,000 or $15,000. The Secretary next read an invitation from the property-owners on Front and Pearl streets, to meet them to-day at No. 140 Pearl street, and Messrs. McNell, Little, and Pollock, with the Chairman, were appointed a committee for that purpose. On motion of Mr. Little's resolution was passed, protesting against any encroachment on any of the City Parks for railroad uses, and requesting the Assembly to pass the Senate bill No. 158, prohibiting the elevated railroad from going through the Battery Park. An informal discussion followed relative to the best way of raising a fund with which to fight the railroad company, but the meeting adjourned without taking any definite action.

A NEW ELEVATED RAILWAY.

The announcement is made that a contract has been signed by Mr. George M. Pullman, of this City, on behalf of the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, and Mr. William Sellers, of Philadelphia, on behalf of the Edgemoor Iron Company, of Wilmington, Del., for the construction of an elevated railway, beginning at the Battery, and running through Church and Chambers streets, West Broadway, South Fifth avenue, West Third street, and Sixth avenue to Central Park, a distance of five miles. The structure will be over the centre of the streets named, supported by two rows of columns, and there will be two sets of tracks. The stations will be situated on each side of the streets, half a mile apart. The material is to be the best double-refined iron, with steel rails, and will be capable of supporting a moving load of 2,000 pounds per lineal foot for each track. Parapets are to be erected on each side as a protection in case of accident. The iron-work will be of artistic design and ample solidity. The equipment will be of superior style, and trains will be run every two minutes during the busy portions of the day. The road is to be completed and in running order by Aug. 1.

SPARRING EXHIBITIONS AT WOOD'S.

An exhibition of sparring, fencing, and club-swinging was given last night at Wood's Gymnasium. The chief features of the programme were a well-fought contest between "Billy" Edwards and his brother Warwick, and a French boxing match between Seignac and De Turc, in which the feet of the contestants accomplished the work that in ordinary matches is exclusively done with the gloves. There was also a Greco-Roman wrestling match between Messrs. Arnould and Carteron, a cannon-ball exhibition by James Messenger, and the execution of the lightning drill by Sergt. Burke.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

AN OCEAN STEAM-SHIP STRANDED

THE GREAT WESTERN RUNS ASHORE AT FLAT BEACH, LONG ISLAND—HER CREW RESCUED—THEIR ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY—THE VESSEL A TOTAL LOSS.

As briefly reported in yesterday's TIMES, the steam-ship Great Western is ashore on the western end of Flat Beach, Long Island, about seven and one-half miles east of Fire Island light. She belongs to the Great Western Steam-ship Company, whose steamers ply between this port and Bristol, England. At the time of the disaster the Great Western was returning from a voyage to the Mediterranean Sea, and was laden with a miscellaneous cargo, which was consigned to Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co. and Phelps Brothers & Co. She carried no passengers, but had on board a crew of thirty men, three mates—Messrs. Fox, Barnes, and Dean—and was under command of Capt. Wyndham. The officers report that they left Messina on Feb. 26, and touched at Palermo on March 1, and Gibraltar March 7, and were eighteen days out when the steamer ran aground. During the previous three days the weather was so thick that the officers were unable to see the sun, and were consequently sailing by dead reckoning. According to their statement they were thirty miles out of their course when they struck. Their last soundings indicated sixteen fathoms of water. The steamer struck the outer bar at 7 o'clock, and finding that they were on the coast, rockets and blue lights were fired by the crew. The signals of distress attracted Capt. Baker, of Life-saving Station No. 21, and his men to the spot, where they arrived just as the crew were landing. The last boat left the vessel at 12:30 o'clock Sunday morning. No lives were lost, although the sea was very high and the spray dashed in volumes over the forearm of the steamer.

The cargo consisted of 400 tons of sulphur, 80 tons of sumac, 100 tons of white linen rags, and a large quantity of oranges in boxes. It is thought that the greater part of the cargo will be saved, but in a damaged condition. The sumac and fruit will probably be rendered worthless by contact with the salt water, while the sulphur and rags will receive but little injury. The Coast Wrecking Company dispatched their steamer, the Relief, to the scene of disaster on Sunday morning, where she arrived at 4 o'clock the same afternoon. The waves were so high that it was impossible for the boat to venture very near the wreck, but as the weather was less tempestuous yesterday afternoon the wreckers commenced the work of saving the cargo. At that time the steamer lay broadside toward the shore, about ten rods from high-water mark. When the tide runs out it will be possible to walk out to her. Her keel is imbedded to the depth of twelve feet in the sand, and there is no possibility of getting her off the bar. Capt. Wyndham had been suffering from a bilious attack, and is still confined to his bed at one of the life-saving stations.

The Great Western is an iron-clad screw steamship of 1,500 tons burden, and was built by Whitwell & Co., at Sunderland, England, in 1872. Her dimensions are, length over all, 276 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 22 feet 6 inches. She is fitted with compound engines, has three decks, and draws seventeen feet of water. She has six bulkheads, and was classed A 1. Her estimated value is $400,000, and she is insured in Bristol.

The crew of the Great Western arrived in this City by the South Side Railroad yesterday afternoon. At the time of their departure there were fifteen feet of water in the hold of the stranded steamer, which had broken in two, and is considered a total loss.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION—PRIVATE VIEW AND RECEPTION.

The fifty-first annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design is open to the public this morning. According to the catalogue the exhibition comprises 568 works, including about a dozen busts and medallions, all the wall space in the galleries and corridor being entirely occupied. Most of our leading artists, as may be supposed, are represented in this large collection, though we are sorry to notice that neither Mr. F. E. Church, nor that indefatigable worker, Mr. Albert Bierstadt, has thought proper to add to the interest of the exhibition by sending even the smallest contribution. Of the exhibition as a whole, we think the general verdict will be that it is inferior to those of 1874 and 1875. It is true that memory is treacherous, and that it is difficult to retain a distinct recollection of the general merits of any particular collection of works of art, but the absence in this exhibition of any number of pictures of striking merit, or of importance in any point of view, is observable on a very cursory examination. Of the leading artists represented, Mr. Eastman Johnson certainly stands first. He sends, however, but two pictures, "A Husking Bee" and "The New Bonnet," both quite worthy of his reputation. Mr. Samuel Colman sends five works; Mr. Bellows only one; Mr. William Hart, three, one of which, we suppose, may be considered as an experiment; Mr. James Hart, one; Mr. James D. Smillie, two; Mr. W. T. Richards, two; the industrious Mr. Huntington, six; Mr. John La Farge, one; Mr. T. L. Smith, two; Mr. J. G. Brown, three; Mr. J. B. Bristol, three; Mr. J. H. Beard, four; Mr. William H. Beard, one; Mr. F. B. Carpenter, two; Mr. Casilear, two; Mr. Cropsey, one; Mr. M. F. H. De Haas, three; Mr. S. R. Gifford, two; Mr. R. S. Gifford, two; Mr. Guy, one; Mr. Winslow Homer, five; Mr. J. B. Irving, one; Mr. Lambdin, seven; Mr. William Magrath, five; Mr. Edward Moran, six; Mr. McEntee, five; M. William Page, two; Mr. E. Wood Perry, eight; Mr. Julian Scott, three; Mr. Shattuck, four; Mr. G. H. Story, four; Mr. Tait, six; Mr. A. W. Thompson, four; Mr. Edgar Ward, two; Mr. John F. Weir, two; Mr. Whittredge, President of the Academy, one; Mr. Wyant, four; Mr. T. W. Wood, one.

The most striking works in the Exhibition, or at least those which are likely to attract attention first, during a stroll through the galleries, are Mr. Eastman Johnson's "Husking Bee, (No. 285;) Mr. Bellows' "Autumn Ramble," (No. 284;) Mr. Lambdin's "Music and Refreshments," (No. 294;) Mr. Wyant's "Pat O'Donohue's Farm," (No. 313;) Mr. John Mulvany's "Trial of a Horse Thief," (No. 351,) a very strong and carefully finished picture; Mr. J. B. Bristol's "Connecticut River," (No. 379;) Mr. Colman's "Venetian Fishing Boats," (No. 363;) Mr. J. H. Beard's "Morning Gossip," (No. 366;) Mr. Hovenden's "Yan and Aline," (No. 367;) Mr. James D. Smillie's "High Sierras, California," (No. 377;) Mr. J. G. Brown's "Country Gallants," (No. 384;) Mr. A. H. Wyant's "Wilds of the Adirondacks," (No. 380;) Mr. A. F. Tait's "Tho' Lost to Sight to Memory Dear," (No. 387;) Mr. W. H. Beard's "Worn Out," (No. 406;) Mr. Edward Moran's "Homeward Bound," (No. 420,) and "Sunset off Montauk Point," (No. 423;) Mr. Wilmarth's "Practical Joke," (No. 473;) Mr. A. W. Thompson's "Annapolis," (No. 467;) Mr. D. R. Knight's "French Washerwomen," (No. 176;) Mr. Winslow Homer's "Over the Hills," (No. 193;) Mr. McEntee's "Autumn Idyl," and "Winter Twilight," (Nos. 203 and 205;) Mr. E. W. Perry's "Quilting Party," (No. 211;) Mr. Whittredge's "Autumn on the Delaware," (No. 233;) Mr. J. G. Brown's "A Sure Thing," (No. 241;) Mr. Charles H. Miller's "New-York from Newtown Creek," (No. 257,) and Mr. Wyant's "Macgillicuddy's Reeks," (No. 262.) All these are fairly representative works, though with one or two exceptions it is difficult to see that they show any decided advance over the pictures exhibited by the same artists last season. Of the special merits of each particular composition we must speak hereafter. Sales of the works exhibited have already commenced, and among those disposed of yesterday were Mr. Smillie's "High Sierras," two small pictures by Miss Inez Ludlow, and one each by J. G. Brown, Jervis McEntee, Winslow Homer, R. M. Pratt, and F. S. Church.

The evening reception and private view, as it is facetiously called, was very much indeed like other affairs of the kind. Far more people were invited than could possibly stand up in the rooms had they tried to do so, which many of them wisely did not, but after obtaining a rear view of the earlier arrivals' heads and shoulders returned home and went to bed. It is generally understood, however, that on such occasions visitors to the galleries do not go to see the pictures, but each other; to criticise each others' dresses, the ladies at least, and to have a little social chat, so that if no pictures are visible through the wall of heads that surround them, no one is particularly disappointed or rendered miserable thereby. Artists, representatives of the press, and most of our leading patrons of the fine arts, were afforded an opportunity for inspection of the pictures during the morning and afternoon, by special invitation. The exhibition will remain open until the end of May, the charge for admission being almost nominal.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Alexander Burgess, one of the clerks of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has filed a petition in bankruptcy to be discharged from his debts, which are given in his schedule as amounting to $1,100,000. The liabilities are due from the acceptances of Duncan, Sherman & Co., which were either drawn to his order or that of George A. Leete. Among the holders of the drafts given in the schedule are the following: Bank of the State of New-York, $70,000; August Belmont, $70,000; Fourth National Bank, $50,000; Greene & Cranston, Providence, $35,000; Continental Bank, $35,000; National Albany Exchange Bank, $30,000; Old National Bank of Providence, $25,000; Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, $25,000; Metropolitan Bank, $25,000; E. A. Brown, $25,000; Bank of the Republic, $20,000; Phœnix National Bank of Providence, $20,000; Fifth National Bank of Providence, $15,000; Merchants' National Bank of Providence, $15,000; Tradesmen's National Bank $15,000. The drafts are distributed among 111 creditors. There are sixty-six drafts of $5,000 each, and fourteen drafts of $10,000 each, the holders of which are unknown.

A. Burdette Smith, publisher, of No. 914 Broadway and No. 42 Vesey street, made yesterday an assignment of his property for the benefit of creditors to Edward H. Betts.

MME. DE STAEL.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Dr. Lord delivered a brilliant lecture at Association Hall yesterday, the subject of which was Mme. De Stael. The following is an abstract:

It is only within the last hundred years that woman has begun to compete for the prizes and distinctions of literature. No truly immortal female writer arose till Mme. De Stael. Accordingly, I have selected her as the type of the literary woman. She was born in Paris in 1766, on the eve of great revolutions, not merely in politics, but in social life. The age which produced such a woman was a very intellectual age—much more so than is commonly supposed. There was an independence of mind, a fearlessness of inquiry, a profoundness in scholarship, a thirst for knowledge, a variety and excellence which would have astonished even the landed age of Louis Quatorze. The brilliant men of genius who made this age memorable, were servile in spirit, copyists of antiquity, who never dared to give full utterance to their thoughts and aspirations. Both in England and France the great writers were generally theologians. It was only in the field of theological inquiry that there was boldness or originality. Of course I except those immortal poets, since they had no equals in any country—Corneille, Racine, Boileau, Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden. But the great critics, historians, philosophers, economists, novelists, did not appear in considerable array till the eighteenth century. It was the reign of Louis XV., that most inglorious of monarchs, that witnessed the rise of Voltaire, Rosseau, Montesquieu—lights scarcely inferior to any that had shined before them. It was in this inquiring, infidel age that the star of Mme. De Stael rose, on the eve of the French Revolution. Both her father and mother belonged by birth to the middle classes. Francis Necker was only a fortunate financier. He was not what might be called a man of genius. Neither father nor mother had the depth of sympathy, the quick sensibility, the profound insight, the generous ardor which characterized their daughter, and which have ever been so allied with genius. She received all the education that unbounded means and opportunities could afford, and was received into society, where, from the first, she attracted unusual attention, when a mere child. She was unwisely crammed by her mother, who believed that study could do everything—the great standing error in educational discipline, even in our times. But she paid the penalty. Her health gave way before the constant pressure of the brain. It was the best thing that could have happened to her. She was permitted to develop her faculties in her own way. Perhaps her character would have been better balanced had she been more under the restraints her mother sought to impose; but, by living in greater freedom, she was permitted to leave her imagination unfettered, and gained extraordinary vivacity.

Mme. De Stael was brilliant in conversation from her youth; and at this period, when her father was high in power, and his house the resort of the most cultivated people in Paris, she was the idol and admiration of every circle. She was not technically beautiful; but the expression of her animated countenance was exceedingly attractive. The soul was painted in the face, full of sympathy, good nature, intelligence, intuition; intellect and heart radiated in her smiles. Her dark, lustrous eye, flashing with genius, and the tingling expression of her lip, gave splendor and variety to her whole aspect—now languid and pensive, then energetic and commanding. Her compliments were sincere, her humor playful, her disposition kind, her eloquence irresistible. She played, sung, wrote poetry, offered the most original views on every subject, seemed a priestess, a sibyl, full of inspiration, radiant, hopeful, witty, so that every one listened to her as to an oracle, and went away with sentiments bordering on idolatry. Added to these gifts of nature and culture, she was the richest heiress in the kingdom, and her father was one of its most illustrious men. She was married at the age of twenty, and her house was the resort of the best society of the wicked and intellectual capital of which she was the brightest ornament. She was an eye-witness of the terrible scenes of the Revolution, and escaped judicial assassination almost by miracle. Still she had faith in this great movement, and thought anarchy might be subverted and law reign supreme. Great was her surprise and sadness when Napoleon appeared to her inspired eyes in his true light and commenced that régime which ended in a fabric of despotism, cemented with tears and blood. She detested, she defied him, and her house became the center of opposition and the head-quarters of enmity, and she was banished to without forty leagues of Paris. This was a most severe punishment. She could not live contentedly away from the centre of social and intellectual attractions. Paris was to her what Boston is to the New-England people—"the hub of the universe." But with wandering steps and slow, she took her way from the Eden she loved, and sought in Germany to enjoy high intellectual life. She wrote the greatest dissertation on that country ever produced. Forced again to flee from the persecutions of Napoleon she visited the classic and hallowed land above all others dear to the poet, the artist, the antiquarian, the philanthropist. She wandered amid the glories of the Southern Spring, where the balmy air, the beautiful sky, the fresh verdure, the singing of the birds added fascination to scenes which without them would have been enchantment. Chateaubriand, the only French writer of her age with whom she stands side by side in proud equality, also visited Italy and sung another song. She, bright and radiant with hope and cheerfulness, an admirer of the people and the country as it was; he, mournful, but not less poetic, with visions of departed glory, which the vast débris of ancient magnificence suggested to his pensive soul.

In this unfortunate and illustrious land, ever fresh to travelers, Mme. de Stael lingered more than a year, visiting every scene that had a history, and every monument that shall decay only with time. The result of that journey was *Corinne*, one of those immortal books which the heart of the world cherishes, a painting, a poem, a tragedy, a novel, critique, interesting to all classes, ages, and countries; to the boy in college, the philosopher in his cell, the woman in her boudoir, since it is a record of the mysteries and the cravings of a great soul, and a description of what is most beautiful or venerable in nature or in art. It is the most brilliant and comprehensive of all books ever written on Italy, the transcript of profound sorrows or lofty aspirations. It may seem exaggerated in its transports; but transports can never be too highly colored, since no language can be as vivid as sensation, and enthusiasm fully expressed ceases to be rapture. The soul that fancies it has reached the heights of love or beauty or truth, claims to have apprehended the immortal, the infinite; it can not only aspire to renewed, but to never-ending revelations. It is the effort of the mind to express the raptures and the sorrows of the unsatisfied soul, the glories of the imperishable in art, which gives to *Corinne* its fadeless charm. Every page is masculine in power; every sentence is condensed thought; every line burns with passion; every sentiment betrays the woman craving to reveal her own boundless capacities of admiration and friendship—to be appreciated, to be loved with that fervor and disinterestedness which she was prepared to lavish on the object of her own adoration. No man could ever have made such revelations, although it has been given to him to sing a loftier song. I doubt if ever there lived a more impatient soul with greater desires for knowledge, more devouring thirst for fame, profounder insight into what is lofty and eternal.

On the fall of Napoleon, Mme. De Stael returned to Paris. The Restoration hailed her with enthusiasm. The press implored her assistance. Authors sought her encouragement. The *salons* caught inspiration from her presence. Never was woman seated on a prouder throne. But she did not live long enough to enjoy her honors. She was stifled, like Voltaire, by incense and idolatries, worn out by excessive mental activities, and died prematurely at the age of fifty-one. Her life is memorable for inaugurating a new period in literary history. With her commenced a new class of female authors. I need not enumerate the catalogue of great female writers which this century has produced in France, in Germany, in Sweden, and in our own country. There was a time when woman's sphere was narrowed down to domestic duties — the care of children, embroidery, music, the dance, dress, dalliance, gossip, scandal. Even now, in Noodledom, conceptions of her are scarcely higher. No enlarged, generous, sensible person would now doom woman to such insignificance. Every man as a father rejoices in the new scope for her energies which our times present; where she has proved her equality of genius; where she has gained so many of the highest prizes; where she keeps the best schools; where she shows in society the most brilliant attainments; where she ordinarily composes the most appreciative part of audiences; where she talks French before her brothers can translate the easiest lines of Virgil. If the professional attainments are still made by men, yet out of the professions women may still surpass men, since men in the active spheres of life have notoriously so little leisure. Why should they not become linguists; decipher the difficulties of archæology; write the best poetry of the realm of sentiment; be essayists and critics? Surely they have lofty sentiments, are keen to observe absurdities; why should they not describe the life and manners of former generations, if they have acuteness, patience, insight, appreciation? Why should they not be artists, if they have a quick sense of the beautiful, the grand, the true? I know of no more splendid future for women than to encircle their brows with those proud laurels which have ever been decreed to those who have advanced the interests of truth and the dominion of the soul, and which experience shows they have already won, and reason still more imperatively declares they may continue indefinitely to win.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 27.—In the Court of Appeals, Monday, March 37, the following cases were argued: No. 23, Mitchell vs. The N. Y. C. and C. Railroad Company; argument resumed and concluded. No. 68, Piatt T. Gould and wife, appellants, vs. Henry M. Booth et al., Commissioner, &c., respondents; submitted. No. 71, Barlow vs. St. Nicholas Bank; passed. No. 72, Pulston vs. Wallace; passed. No. 73, Ford vs. Belmont; passed. No. 74, Wakeman vs. Town of Duanesburg; passed. No. 77, Norton vs. Mallory; passed. Adjourned.

The Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday, March 28, is as follows: Nos. 61, 79, 85, 87, 88, 89, 93, 98.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred and thirty-nine emigrants arrived at Castle Garden yesterday.

The Palette Club will give their next ladies' art and musical reception on Monday next.

Frank Moran, a river thief, was sentenced to three years in the State Prison, by Recorder Hackett, yesterday.

The Commissioners of Charities have ordered stripes of colored cloth to be placed upon the coat-sleeves of orderly persons at the Penitentiary, as a mark of good conduct.

The funeral of Mrs. Sheppard Knapp took place yesterday from the Brick Church, corner Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Stoddard, and the attendance of friends was very large. The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

The hearing in the case in which Richard Irwin, formerly the China agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, is charged by Rufus Hatch, a Director of the company, with having embezzled $750,000 of its funds, was, after the taking of the testimony for the prosecution, again adjourned yesterday at the request of the defense on the ground of other pressing engagements of counsel.

BROOKLYN.

The Department of Arrears reports $54,133 17 as the amount of back taxes collected last week.

The officers of the Fulton Bank have offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of E. P. Rogers, the defaulting Teller of the bank, and the recovery of the stolen funds.

John De Witt, the pedestrian, successfully accomplished the feat of walking 1,000 quarter miles in 1,000 quarter hours at Stella Hall, Bedford avenue, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Frank McDonald, who keeps a jewelry store on Myrtle avenue, was arrested yesterday, charged with having purchased some of the jewelry stolen recently from Hart Brothers, No. 315 Fulton street.

James Walker was sentenced by Judge Moore, yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, to four years and six months for snatching a pocket-book containing $1, from a poor woman on Fulton street.

By the explosion of an oven in the japan works of John L. Mott, in Walton street, near Harrison avenue, yesterday, William Bartell, one of the workmen, was seriously burned about the face and body.

The trial of Mrs. Merrigan for the murder of Miss Hammill, was to have begun yesterday, but the accused has not sufficiently recovered from her recent illness to be able to appear in court. The trial was postponed until April 17.

The three Spaniards arrested on Friday night, charged by Mr. A. P. Agresta, the ship-broker of South Brooklyn, with conspiring against his life, were yesterday taken before Justice Neilson, on a writ of habeas corpus, and admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 each.

The residence of J. A. Gray, No. 542 Bedford avenue, was entered by sneak thieves yesterday, and $200 worth of jewelry stolen. Jewelry and clothing valued at $150 were also stolen yesterday from the residence of Mr. Lynch, corner of Putnam and Franklin avenues.

Officers Johnson and Miledore, of the Sixth Precinct, made a descent yesterday upon the policy shop at No. 59 Leonard street, and arrested Henry Otto, the proprietor, and Samuel Williams, Henry Krumpfolz, and Mary Ryan, players. The latter were held as witnesses.

A gentleman named Quiner, living in President street, recently had a district telegraph instrument placed in his house, and yesterday his son Peter was showing a playmate how it worked, when the house was suddenly filled with messengers, policemen, and firemen with extinguishers. The boy was arrested and locked up until released by his father. It is probable that he has all the information he desires on that point.

Certain charges of carelessness and disreputable conduct having been preferred against some of the employes of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, they were referred to the Executive Committee for investigation, and the committee reported that the charges were without foundation. A committee of five, of which E. M. Judd is Chairman, has sent a second memorial to the association, protesting against the report and asking further investigation.

Philip Herdt, a clerk in the employ of A. D. Matthews & Son, dry goods dealers, at No. 398 Fulton street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Corr and Frost, for stealing twenty-four yards of silk from his employers. Herdt said that he stole the goods and pawned them for the purpose of raising money with which to pay a physician who was attending his sick children. He was only getting $10 per week, and two of his children are sick and his wife is in delicate health. He was held for examination.

STATEN ISLAND.

Over $28,000 has been paid in lawyers fees by the village of Edgewater since its incorporation in 1867.

The Democratic General Committee will meet on Monday next when steps will be taken for the election of delegates to the Utica Convention. Mr. S. R. Brick, who is chairman of this committee, has requested the presence of each member, and has sent word to the habitual absentees that unless some good reason is given for their absence the vacant seats will be filled by other appointments.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of an unknown woman, aged about forty-five years, supposed to have been murdered, awaits identification at the morgue in Camden.

Thomas L. D. Ball, a well-known resident of Roseville, hung himself Saturday in his bedroom. The suicide is attributed to financial embarrassment.

Joe and Libbie Wilson, two well-known characters of Trenton, became involved in a dispute, and the woman stabbed Williams in the eye. She was arrested and committed to jail.

Jacob Kilben was assaulted by two highwaymen in First street, Hoboken, Sunday night, and knocked down. His cries attracted the attention of passers by, who came to his assistance, and the highwaymen fled.

Louisa Fuchs, who resided on West Newark avenue, was killed yesterday while picking coal on the Pennsylvania Railroad at West End. The locomotive of a train struck her and buried her a distance of twenty feet, and when she was picked up life was completely extinct.

The principal legatees in the will of the late Charles Danforth, of Paterson, are as follows: To his daughters, Mrs. Ryle and Mrs. Taggert, $400,000 each; his grandson, Robert Taggert, $130,000; to each of William Ryle's children, $100,000, and $100,000 additional to Charles Ryle on condition of assuming the name of Charles Danforth, and to his grandchild, the daughter of Dr. Barnes, $100,000.

The storm of Saturday undermined the track and washed away some of the rails of the Midland and Northern Railroads, near Homestead Station. A passenger train ran off the track and into a pond, and the fireman was thrown violently out of the cab, but fortunately without sustaining any serious injury. Travel on both roads was delayed for several hours and much damage was done.

Coroner Bodine, of Trenton, yesterday held an inquest on the body of Margret McBride, who was found dead on Saturday in the Brunswick Road. The jury rendered a verdict that death resulted from exposure. The deceased was the owner of a number of tenements on Fowler street, and on Saturday started out to collect her rents, and getting caught in the storm lay down in the road. It is thought that she was under the influence of liquor.

John Daly, a laborer employed on a mud digger, lying between Gottenberg and Pleasant Valley, was engaged in turning a crank yesterday, when it accidentally slipped out of his hands, and the iron handle struck his head, knocking him into the water. He sank immediately, and all efforts to rescue him proved futile. The body was subsequently recovered, when it was found that the skull was fractured, and that death probably resulted from that cause.

Officer Schwartz attempted to arrest three men yesterday, who were acting in a very disorderly manner at the corner of High and Crane streets, Newark, when they set upon him, wrenched his club from him, and beat him in a brutal manner. A large crowd collected, but no effort was made to assist the officer. Word was sent to the Second Precinct Station-house and Capt. Sommers, with a squad of officers hastened to the scene. They arrested John O'Neill and John Molloy, who were identified by Officer Schwartz as two of his assailants.

NO REMEDY EXTANT equals DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN-EXTRACTOR for all cases of sores, piles, burns, and corns. It stops pain instantly, and leaves no scar. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

KNOX'S Spring style of Gentlemen's HATS is ready at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and its beauty and appropriateness to the season cannot fail to commend it universally. Make an early selection.—*Advertisement.*

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 3,589 bales; gross, 9,505 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,353 bales; to the Continent, 4,139 bales; coastwise, 1,833 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; stock, 264,287 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 107 bales; exports, coastwise, 393 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 26,807 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 434 bales; exports, coastwise, 596 bales; sales, 842 bales; stock, 26,762 bales.

GALVESTON, March 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 1,292 bales; exports, coastwise, 815 bales; sales, 735 bales; stock, 14,880 bales.

MOBILE, March 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13c.; net receipts, 980 bales; exports, coastwise, 203 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 49,654 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 27—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 3-16; for the account, 94 5-16. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 105⅞; 1867s, 108¼. Erie Railway Shares, 18½.

1:30 P. M.—Advices from Paris quote Rentes at 66f. 55c.

4 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 105¾; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 106¼. Erie Railway Shares, 18¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 66f. 30c.

PARIS, March 27.—Exchange on London, 25f. 26½c., for short sight.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £55,000.

BERLIN, March 27.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 5,921,000 marks.

LIVERPOOL, March 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive is quiet and unchanged; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February, per sail, at 6 11-16d. The receipts of Cotton to-day were 8,400 bales, of which 2,400 bales were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton to arrive 1-32d. cheaper; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, per sail, at 6 11-16d.; do., do., deliverable April and May, at 6 19-32d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, deliverable July and August, at 6⅞d.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Pork 85s. ₩ tierce for prime Mess. Lard, 63s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for American.

2 P. M.—Provisions—Beef—India Mess steady at 100s. Produce—Tallow—Prime City dull at 42s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 25s. 6d. Wheat—Receipts for the past week—From Atlantic ports, 4,300 quarters; from Pacific ports, 50,000 quarters, and from other sources, 4,900 quarters. The receipts of Corn for the week were 61,000 quarters.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,800 bales were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February, per sail, at 6 21-32d.; do., do., deliverable April and May, at 6 9-16d.; do., do., deliverable May and June, at 6⅝d.; do., do., deliverable June and July, at 6 23-32d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, deliverable June and July, at 6 11-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton to arrive is dull; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, deliverable July and August, at 6¾d.

5 P. M.—Provisions—Sugar, 20s. 6d.@21s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 20s. 3d.@20s. 6d. for do. afloat.

ANTWERP, March 27.—Petroleum, 31¼ francs for fine pale American.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Colon, from Havana.—Howard M. Pearson, F. J. Ganiger, Louis Roller, Mrs. Clara Gudsmann and two children, Florence Dupare, Sophie Gherzy, Juliette Engleberg, Florence Isaacs, Marguerite Lemaire, Jennie Hauchet, Jeannie Hartman, George Palletier, Eugene Duplan, Charles Darley, Adrian Walter, Leon Benedict, Augustus Pedegow, Louis Scott, Octave Adirie, Juan Gherra, Orestes Grazzini, Barth. Ruffino, Jules Marias, Stephen Sacchine, Thomas de Buisson, John Schillinger, Stanley F. Comstock, Gabriel Bubing, Marie Vandetet, Virginie Neley, Alphonsene Rudon, Sara Moe, Mr. Magi and wife, Bual Jules, Edward Zimmermann, Alepis Castei, Bertrand Ludovice, C. Van Ghele, C. Van Ghele, Jr., James Jacquet, C. Burkhardt, Edward Dovalis, C. Girard, Victor Cremer, Jean Theirliart. From Aspinwall—Christopher Meyer, H. Nathan, W. Thompson, Antonio Louis, M. Lehman, Mr. Martin, Capt. R. R. Dennison, L. Putoz, Mrs. Buckley, John Dyon. From Panama—J. F. Medina, J. T. Daniels, A. J. Daniels and wife. From California—Mrs. Mary N. Apple, N. T. Hunt, O. Cook, Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Charles H. Mason, Mrs. E. D. Howard and son, D. L. Crissman, Miss Crissman, William Burgess, Mrs. Michaels and five children, C. E. Doherty, Charles Bruner, John Truckett, Charles Belger, James S. White, L. M. Ward, Edward Maguire, William Clark, Frank B. Lucas, W. F. Talcott, George Richmond and wife, J. Morton, C. H. Anthony, Mrs. E. F. Miller, George Devine, S. M. Painter, Joseph McKee, Charles M. Squire, N. P. Sackett, A. Spingel, George Saunders, Charles Smith, J. Doberty, W. Wilhelmin, Edwin A. Clark, Henry Davis, C. Krohle, Benjamin Lowenstein, W. A. Walker, Ah Sav, George Crooks, James C. Frasier and F. Calhoun.

In steam-ship Habsburg, from Bremen.—Dr. Franz Migerka and wife, Miss M. Butte, W. Sagot and wife, Carl Muller, Carl Habischke, Fritz Jordan, H. Grosskop, R. Katz, Willy Stoffregen, Oswald Kroxer, R. Jungst, Miss Catharine Spille, R. Ruff, Mrs. Margaret Gross, George Kottler, M. Korff, Mrs. Olga Tscoetschulin and child, John Ernst, William Propach, Mrs. Louise Propach, H. Asbeck.

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.—Lieut. Tryon Wing, Thomas Ap. Thomas and son, George Richards, A. Chrystie, C. V. W. Fonda, A. McIntyre, A. Annan, C. S. Armitage, T. A. Coteswortb, T. W. Sherman, Mr. Geismer and wife, R. Passmore, Mr. Lester and wife, R. Turner and wife, C. S. Massey, A. Frey, T. Partout, H. Meade, E. E. Hills, Mrs Bessie Hopkins and child, S. M. Sveuson.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—C. W. Miller, A. Schroon, Damon Coates, F. Potter, W. P. Ormsbee, W. H. Pillow.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:52 | Sun sets.....6:20 | Moon sets...9:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:39 | Gov. Island 10:28 | Hell Gate...11:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........MONDAY, March 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Anchoria, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Royal Minstrel, (Br.,) Henderson, London, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Ships Priscilla, (Ger., formerly American ship same name,) Bischoff, Aberdeen, Scotland, C. Tobias & Co.; Sterling, Baker, San Francisco, Cal., Simonson & Howes.

Barks Graf Moltke, (Ger.,) Ohlf, Stettin, Dill & Kadmann; Unison, (Br.,) Webster, London, J. S. Necker & Co.; Jasper, Williams, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield.

Brigs Georgetown, Robertson, Philadelphia, Penn., Evans, Ball & Co.; Concord, Boyle, Matanzas, Cuba, Croker, Wood & Co.

Schrs. Helen, Perry, Alexandria, Va., and Georgetown, D. C., William Chalmers; Phebe, Medero, Port Antoine, Jam., B. J. Wenberg; Ricardo Barros, Newton, Mayaguez B. J. Wenberg; George B. Somes, Howard, Jacksonville, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Addie B. Bacon, Bacon, Philadelphia, Penn., Evans, Ball & Co.; Rosa Epinger, Bavins, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; Electric Flash, McDonald, Boston, Mass., Charles Twing.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall March 18 and Havana 23d, with mdse and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship Harlaw, (of Aberdeen,) Stephens, Shanghai 99 ds., with teas to Olyphant & Co.—vessel to Arkell & Tufts. Crossed the equator in Indian Ocean Dec. 21, in lon. 108 E.; passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 8, St. Helena, 18th, and crossed the equator in Atlantic, 28th, in lon. 24; Feb. 8, off the Cape, passed bark Minalto, (Br.,) steering E.; 10th, same place, passed the lower mast of a large vessel, painted white.

Ship Boreahs, (of London,) Beard, Amoy 93 ds., with tea to order—vessel to master. Crossed the equator in Indian Ocean Jan. 3, in lon. 106 40 E.; passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 8, and crossed the equator in Atlantic March 1, in lon. 31; had fine weather till 15th, when 200 miles S. S. E. from Hatteras, had a gale from S. S. E., with immense quantities of rain.

Ship City of Boston, (of Boston,) Crosby, Liverpool Jan. 13, via Key West, March 15, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co. March 21, lat. 31 19, lon. 77 43, passed a schr., apparently water-logged, with bowsprit and mainmast gone, rigging flying about foremast head; could not tell whether two or three-masted, but had general appearance of being American build; a brig and schr. passed near her, and went on.

Ship Young America, Manson, San Francisco Dec. 21, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to George Howes & Co.

Bark Helios, (Ger.,) Zelsmann, Bremen 57 ds., in ballast to order. March 25, lat. 36 03, lon. 47 03, had a gale from S. by E. lasting twenty-four hours, with heavy rain and lightning. 6th, lat. 23 35, lon. 50 34, passed ship Hebe, (Nor.,) steering W.

Bark Unione, (Ital.,) Corrao, Palermo 57 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day—vessel to John C. Seager. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 7. March 23, in lat. 37, lon. 70 30, at 7 P. M., saw a distant light, and at 11:30, being near, found it to be a bark burned to the water's edge, apparently loaded with oil or cotton; the mainmast fell while we were there, and, after cruising around about an hour and a half, finding nothing, proceeded.

Bark D. Chapin, (of Boston,) Bunker, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Crono, (Aust.,) Sterk, Dublin 50 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Hypatia, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dakin, Liverpool Feb. 5, in ballast to Blakeslee & Caldwell. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Asto Giuseppe, (Ital.,) Chiesa, Belfast 52 ds., in ballast to C. Unkart.

Brig La Creole, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Lange, Rio Hache, N. G., 10 ds., with mdse to Dovale & Co.

Brig Durigo, (of Harrington,) Coffin, Marseilles Jan. 27, with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. March 24, lat. 35, lon. 74 30, spoke bark J. F. Smith, from Cienfuegos, for Boston; having on board the crew of schr. D. Talbot, of Camden, Me., which was dismasted and abandoned in a sinking condition on the 20th; all were saved, including Captain's wife and child.

Brig Nellie Antrim, Allen, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. March 20, lat. 32, lon. 78, in a severe gale from S. E., lasting 36 hours, lost foresail.

Brig Emily, Morgan, of and 19 ds. from Belize, Hon., with mdse. to William Jex & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy S. E. and N. W. gales; March 21, lat. 36, lon. 74, had a very heavy S. E. gale lasting 20 hours; March 27, just outside the Bar, lost anchor and 15 fathoms of chain.

Schr. J. P. Blake, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Nealy, Turk's Island March 10, with salt to Todd & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Sld. in co. with schrs. Souvenir, Hatfield, for Rockport, and Decorra, Crosby, for Vineyard Haven; March 21, lat. 36 40, lon. 73 32, spoke schr. Lucino, (of Machias,) from ——, for Portland, who reported that March 20, during the night, in a gale, the Captain and one man were washed overboard and lost; same time had decks swept of everything movable, mainboom broken, boat smashed, and cabin and forecastle filled with water; wanted a navigator; lay by them all night, but could not board on account of the heavy sea, it blowing a heavy gale from N. W.; in the morning they were not in sight, and we proceeded.

Schr. Geo. Peabody, (of Baltimore,) White, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Has been 10 ds. North of Hatteras, with heavy S. E. and N. W. gales; March 21, lat. 36, lon. 73; encountered a fearful gale from E. S. E., lasting 6 hours, and veering to N. W.

Schr. Annie Bell, (of Boston,) Griffin, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to F. O. Matthiesen & Wiechers—vessel to Alvah Mudgett. March 20, lat. 34 lon. 76, in a S. E. gale, split foresail and broke mainboom.

Schr. George L. Treadwell, (of Portsmouth,) Taylor, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to Gomez & Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had a succession of gales from S. by S. S. E. to N. during the entire passage.

Schr. Carrie S. Hart, (of Providence,) Davis, Caibarien 13 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to D. B. Dearborn. March 20, lat. 35 15, lon. 73 50, in a S. E. gale, split mainsail and sprung jibboom.

Schr. Ca l D. Lathrop, (of Lubec,) Alleys, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. March 21, lat. 36, lon. 74 59, in a S. E. gale lasting 15 hours, split foresail; 22d, about same place, passed two water-casks.

Schr. Hattie Weston, (of Plymouth,) Parsons, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Pearsall & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co.

Schr. Washington, Berry, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to W. A. Parks—vessel to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. John W. Hall, Jr., Green, Newbern, N. C., 10 ds., with lumber to W. H. De Camp. Will disch. at Perth Amboy.

Schr. J. W. Knight, Lawrence, Alexandria, with corn to Lane & Son—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Frederick C. Holden, Verrell, Calais, with lath to Master.

Schr. Thomas Booz, Somers, Kennebec River, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Leonora, Foster, Round Pond, with ice for Newark.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Nixon, Boston.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, for Lewes; ships Humboldt for Bremen; Favorita, for Melbourne; barks Carolina, for Bremen; Jennie Cobb, for Bordeaux; Wanderer, for Gibraltar; Charles F. Elwell, for Cork; Chalieaga, for Cardiff; Helen Angier, for Bristol; Zulma, for Ponce; Carib, for Curacao; G. M. Tucker, for Montevideo; brigs Dr. Lasker, for Bremen; Incorouat Monte Carmelo, for Cork; William Dobson, for St. John's, P. R.; schr. Nellie Shaw, for St. Pierre; Frances, for ——.

QUICK PASSAGES.

The steam-ship Colon, Griffin, from Aspinwall and Havana, arr. this morning. Made the run from Havana to this port in 3 ds. and 12 hs.; the shortest passage on record.

Capt. Taylor, of the schr. George L. Treadwell, reports having been on the way, both going and coming, 13½ ds., having made the passage to Baracoa, from New-York, which is the quickest trip on record.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, March 18.—Arr. March 2, schrs. Salle W. Kay, Doughty, Philadelphia; 4th, J. T. H. Gordon, Ireland, Boston; 5th, H. S. Marlan, Hinds, Philadelphia; 8th, Charles S. Baylis, Johnson, Philadelphia; 12th, Delia O. Yates, Yates, Philadelphia, and S. A. Bagley, Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, March 25.—Arr. brig Peter Roberts, (Br.,) Boston; 26th, steamer Delta, (Br.,) Worden, New-York; schr. Maggie Marsters, New-York, (for St. John, N. F., could not get in latter port on account of ice.) Sld. schr. Ocean Lily, British West Indies.

HAVANA, March 27.—Arr. schr. H. W. Foster Rich, Liverpool. Sld. 26th steamer Crescent City, Curtis, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 27.—Sld. March 18, Marianna V. and Kocheko; 20th, Eleano, (Capt. Ogilvie;) 23d, Sarah B. Cann, Lorens Hansen, Edward D. Jewett, Louis de Geer; 25th, Crusader, Elisabeth D., Aurora; 26th, Gefion, Sionne, Leif, Lorinda Borstell, Eliza Oulton; 27th, Sir Robert Peel, Wifsta Warf, Ericsson, Trina, Onni, Stamboul, J. B. Newcomb, Mary, (Capt. McIntosh.

Arr. March 22, Pasquale Agello, Gvda, (the latter at Elsinore;) Christiana; March 25, Bella Godilina, Astronom, (both in the channel;) Nettie Merryman; March 27, Martha Edmonds, Lanarkshire, Taivo, Lake Megantic, James A. Wright, Diana, Lizzie Ferrell, (the last named at Falmouth.

MOVILLE, March 27.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Italia, Capt. Craig, from New-York March 12, for Glasgow, arr. here yesterday and proceeded.

QUEENSTOWN, March 27.—The Cunard steam-ship Parthia, Capt. McKay, from New-York, March 15, arr. here at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, on the way to Liverpool.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED TO No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

THE STANDARD.

ALSO, MILES' ALARM CASH DRAWER, STORE-TRUCKS, BAGGAGE-BARROWS—ALL SIZES.

Coffee and Drug Mills, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

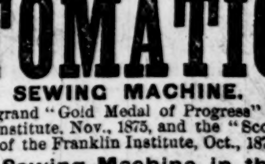
PRINCIPAL SCALE WAREHOUSES:

FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 Broadway, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 166 Baltimore st., Baltimore.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 53 Camp st., New-Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 216 Main st., Buffalo.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 338 Broadway, Albany.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 403 St. Paul st., Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 34 King William st., London, Eng.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 2 Milk st., Boston.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 Lake st., Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 139 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 182 Superior st., Cleveland.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood st., Pittsburg.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 5th and Main sts., Louisville.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 302 Washington av., St. Louis.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, San Francisco.
For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.

"A DECIDED ADVANCE."

Judges' Report, Amer. Ins. Fair.

WILLCOX & GIBBS



Trade Mark.

[Medallion in base of every machine.]

NEW AUTOMATIC SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Awarded the grand "Gold Medal of Progress" of the American Institute, Nov., 1875, and the "Scott Legacy Medal," of the Franklin Institute, Oct., 1875.

No other Sewing Machine in the World has an "AUTOMATIC TENSION," or any other of the characteristic features of this machine.

Correspondence and investigation invited.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

OLD ROOFS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED

thoroughly or covered with thick PLASTIC SLATE ROOF COATING, at 1½ cents sq. foot upward. New Roofs made with RESPONSIBLE GUARANTEES for 3, 5, or 10 years. Estimates made within 25 miles of New-York. Refer to 3,000 ROOFS, 3 to 12 years old. Also, materials for sale, with easy directions. Write for circular to the sole m'frs, PLASTIC-SLATE ROOFING CO., No. 79 Maiden lane.

TO CENTENNIAL VISITORS.

THE GRAND EXPOSITION HOTEL, at the Intersection of GIRARD and LANCASTER avs.

Only ten minutes' walk from the CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS, conducted on the European plan, will be open for the reception of guests April 15, 1876.

N. B.—This is one of the LARGEST HOTELS IN THE WORLD, and is built entirely of brick, having 1,325 rooms; also large brick stables attached. Only fifteen minutes' drive from the celebrated BELMONT DRIVING PARK and race course. For full particulars address M. RILEY, manager of the Grand Exposition Hotel Company, (limited,) Philadelphia, late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, and of Congress Hall, Saratoga.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER.—Best food and ice keeper in the world. Trade supplied. Send for book. A. M. LESLEY, 226 West 23d st.

SILVER-PLATED TABLE WARE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Manufactured by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

No. 550 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BEST PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS are those SILVER-PLATED HEAVIEST ON THE PARTS MOST EXPOSED TO WEAR, and bearing the trade-mark,

"1847. Rogers Bros. XII."